

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LVI **Contents** No. 1

JANUARY, 1922

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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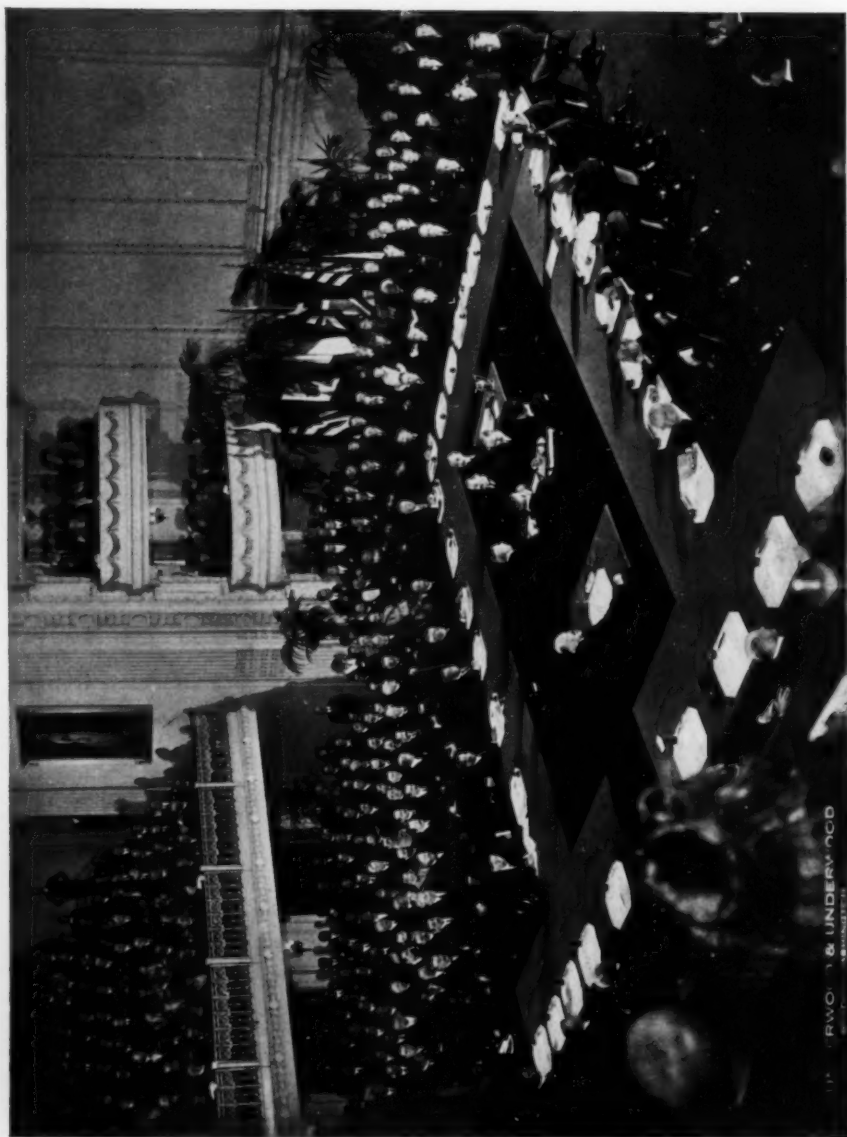
MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER
THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Single Copy, 25 Cents Yearly Subscription, \$2.00 Foreign Postage, 50 Cents Additional

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PHOTOGRAPHERS

FIRST OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT IN SESSION, TAKEN AT THE THIRD PUBLIC MEETING ON NOVEMBER 21, 1921, IN THE AUDITORIUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, SHOWING DELEGATES, ADVISERS, SECRETARIES, INTERPRETERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND SPECTATORS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVI, No. 1

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WHOLE No. 353

THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT



T the first plenary session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., November 12, 1921, the Secretary of State, Honorable Charles E. Hughes, presiding officer of the Conference and head of the American delegation, announced the American proposal for the limitation of armament, advocating the following principles:

"One. That all capital shipbuilding programs, either actual or projected, should be abandoned.

"Two. That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain older ships.

"Three. That, in general, regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned.

"Four. That the capital ship tonnage should be used as a measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft presented."

This presentation of a concrete, concise, readily understood program for accomplishing the primary object of the conference—limitation of armament—was overwhelming evidence of the good faith of the United States in calling the confer-

ence, and a practical demonstration of the willingness of the United States to offer the initiative in a limitation—which will limit in fact and not in theory—of naval construction.

President Harding, who opened the conference, dealt with the spirit of the great international meeting. He voiced its aims as breathing the wish of millions of peoples of the earth. Without once mentioning an "association of nations," he clearly pointed the way and expressed the hope that some well-defined understanding be entered into by the nations involved which will lead to "less preparation for war and more enjoyment of fortunate peace."

His address was interpreted as an opening for an international agreement such as that suggested in his campaign speeches a year ago. No mention was made by the President, of the League of Nations, of which all the powers attending the Conference are members with the exception of the United States and China.

The President spoke directly and repeatedly of the demand of the peoples of the world for relief from the burdens of

taxation due to war and preparations for war, and the need of limitation of armament. His Secretary of State, Honorable Charles E. Hughes, immediately followed with a clear-cut proposition of how to set about this accomplishment.

Secretary Hughes' speech follows:

the British empire, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and far eastern questions would also be discussed. It would have been most agreeable to the President to have invited all the powers to take part in this conference, but it was thought to be a time when other considerations should yield to the practical requirements

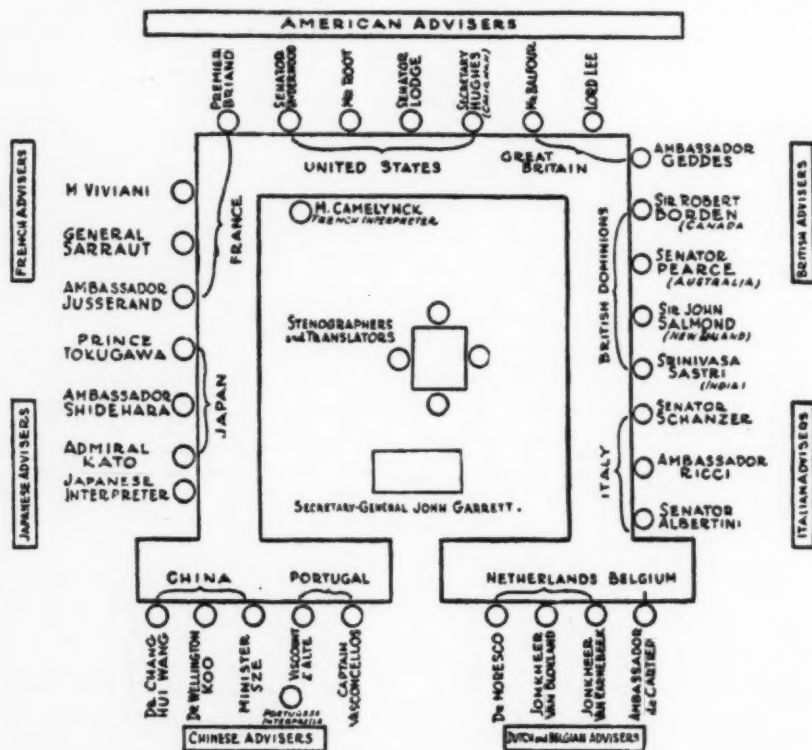


DIAGRAM SHOWING SEATING OF DELEGATES, ADVISERS, SECRETARIES, AND INTERPRETERS AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

"Gentlemen: It is with a deep sense of privilege and responsibility that I accept the honor you have conferred.

"Permit me to express the most cordial appreciation of the assurances of friendly coöperation, which have been generously expressed by the representatives of all the invited governments. The earnest desire and purpose, manifested in every step in the approach to this meeting, that we should meet the reasonable expectation of a watching world by effective action suited to the opportunity is the best augury for the success of the Conference.

"The President invited the governments of

of the existing exigency, and in this view the invitation was extended to the group known as the principal allied and associated powers, which by reason of the conditions produced by the war, control in the main the armament of the world. The opportunity to limit armament lies within their grasp.

"It was recognized, however, that the interests of other powers in the far east made it appropriate that they should be invited to participate in the discussion of Pacific and far eastern problems, and, with the approval of the five powers, an invitation to take part in the discussion of those questions has been extended to



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MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ON THE MORNING OF THE OPENING
SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, NOVEMBER 12, 1921

Belgium, China, the Netherlands and Portugal.

"The inclusion of the proposal for the discussion of Pacific and far eastern questions was not for the purpose of embarrassing or delaying an agreement for limitation of armament, but rather to support that undertaking by availing ourselves of this meeting to endeavor to reach a common understanding as to the principles and policies to be followed in the far east and thus greatly diminish, and, if possible, wholly to remove, discernible sources of controversy. It is believed that by interchanges of views at this opportune time the governments represented here may find a basis of accord and thus give expression to their desire to assure enduring friendship.

"In the public discussions which have preceded the Conference there have been apparently two competing views; one, that the consideration of armament should await the result of the discussion of far eastern questions, and, another, that the latter discussion should be postponed until an agreement for limitation of armament has been reached. I am unable to find sufficient reason for adopting either of these extreme views. I think that it would be most unfortunate if we should disappoint the hopes which have attached to this meeting by a postponement of the consideration of the first subject. The world looks to this conference to relieve humanity of the crushing burden created by competition in armament, and it is the view of the American government that we should meet the expectation without any unnecessary delay. It is therefore, proposed that the conference should proceed at once to consider the question of the limitation of armament.

"This, however, does not mean that we must postpone the examination of far eastern questions. These questions of vast importance press for solution. It is hoped that immediate provision may be made to deal with them adequately, and it is suggested that it may be found to be entirely practicable through the distribution of the work among designated committees to make progress to the ends sought to be achieved without either subject being treated as a hindrance to the proper consideration and disposition of the other.

"The proposal to limit armament by an agreement of the powers is not a new one, and we are admonished by the futility of earlier efforts. It may be well to recall the noble aspirations which were voiced twenty-three years ago in the imperial rescript of his majesty the Emperor of Russia. It was then pointed out with clarity and emphasis that the intellectual and physical strength of the nations, labor and capital are for the major part diverted from their natural application and unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terri-

ble engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last word of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in their development.

"Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, so do they less and less fulfill the object which the governments have set before themselves. The economic crises, due in great part to the system of armaments a l'outrance and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war materials, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing. It appears evident, then, that if this state of things were prolonged it would inevitably lead to the calamity which it is desired to avert and the horrors of which make every thinking man shudder in advance. To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty which is today imposed on all states.

"It was with this sense of obligation that his majesty the Emperor of Russia proposed the conference, which was 'to occupy itself with this grave problem' and which met at The Hague in the year 1899. Important as were the deliberations and conclusions of that conference, especially with respect to the pacific settlement of international disputes, its result in the specific matter of limitation of armament went no further than the adoption of a final resolution setting forth the opinion 'that the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind,' and the utterance of the wish that the governments 'may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea, and of war budgets.'

It was seven years later that the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Elihu Root, in answering a note of the Russian ambassador, suggesting in outline a program of the second peace conference, said: "The government of the United States, therefore, feels it to be its duty to reserve for itself the liberty to propose to the second peace conference, as 'one of the subjects for consideration the reduction or limitation of armament, in the hope that, if nothing further can be accomplished some slight advance may be made toward the realization of the lofty conception which actuated the Emperor of Russia in calling the first conference.'

"It is significant that the imperial German



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ARRIVAL OF M. BRIAND, PREMIER OF FRANCE AND THE FRENCH DELEGATION TO THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, NOVEMBER 3, 1921, AT THE UNION STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. THEY WERE GREETED BY SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES AND GENERAL PERSHING. LEFT TO RIGHT: RENE VIVIANI, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER; AMBASSADOR JULES JUSSERAND; PREMIER ARISTIDE BRIAND; SECRETARY HUGHES; M. ALBERT SARRAULT, MINISTER OF COLONIES; GENERAL J. J. PERSHING AND GENERAL BUAT, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, FRANCE

government expressed itself as 'absolutely opposed to the question of disarmament,' and that the Emperor of Germany threatened to decline to send delegates if the subject of disarmament was to be discussed. In view, however, of the resolution which had been adopted at the first Hague conference, the delegates of the United States were instructed that the subject of limitation of armament 'should be regarded as unfinished business,' and that the second conference should ascertain and give full consideration to the results of such examination as the governments may have given to the possibility of an agreement pursuant to the wish expressed by the first conference.

"But by reason of the obstacles which the subject had encountered the second peace conference at The Hague, although it made notable progress in provision for the peaceful settlement of controversies, was unable to deal with limitation of armament except by a resolution in the following general terms: 'The conference confirms the resolution adopted by the conference in 1899 in regard to the limitation of military expenditure; and inasmuch as military expenditure has considerably increased in almost every country since that time the conference declares that it is eminently desirable that the governments should resume the serious examination of this question.'

"This was the fruition of the efforts of eight years. Although the effect was clearly perceived, the race in preparation of armament, wholly unaffected by these futile suggestions, went on until it fittingly culminated in the greatest war of history; and we are now suffering from the unparalleled loss of life, the destruction of hopes, the economic dislocations and the widespread impoverishment which measure the cost of the victory over the brutal pretensions of military force.

"But if we are warned by the inadequacy of earlier endeavors for limitation of armament, we cannot fail to recognize the extraordinary opportunity now presented. We not only have the lessons of the past to guide us, not only do we have the reaction from the disillusioning experience of war, but we must meet the challenge of imperative economic demands. What was convenient or highly desirable before is now a matter of vital necessity. If there is to be economic rehabilitation, if the longings for reasonable progress are not to be denied, if we are to be spared the uprisings of peoples made desperate in the desire to shake off burdens no longer endurable, competition in armament must stop.

"The present opportunity not only derives its advantage from a general appreciation of this fact, but the power to deal with exigency now rests with a small group of nations, repre-

sented here, who have every reason to desire peace and to promote amity. The astounding ambition which lay athwart the promise of the second Hague conference no longer menaces the world, and the great opportunity of liberty-loving and peace-preserving democracies has come. Is it not plain that the time has passed for mere resolutions that the responsible powers should examine the question of limitation of armament?

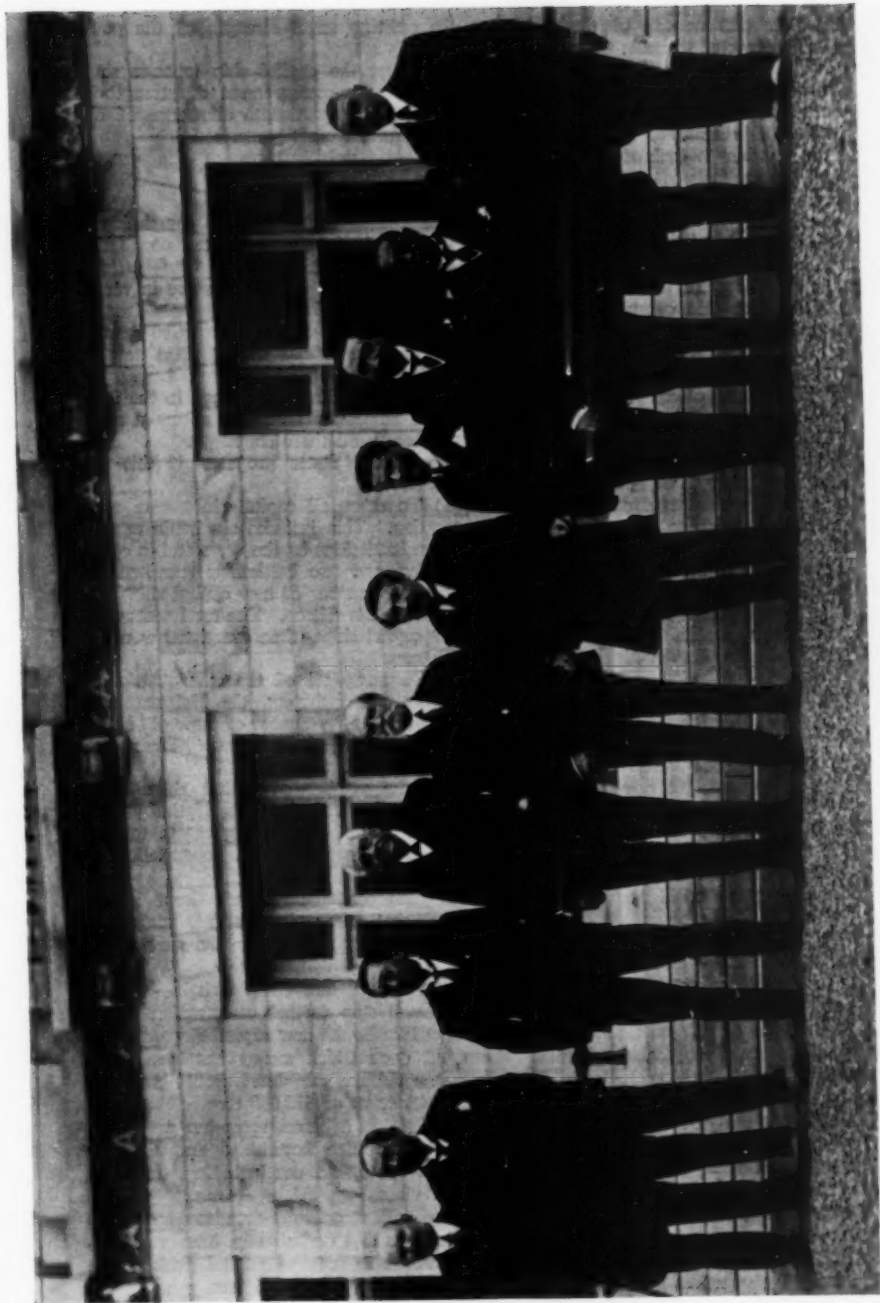
"We can no longer content ourselves with investigations, with statistics, with reports, with the circumlocution of inquiry. The essential facts are sufficiently known. The time has come, and this conference has been called, not for general resolutions or mutual advice, but for action. We meet with full understanding that the aspirations of mankind are not to be defeated either by plausible suggestions of postponement or by impracticable counsels of perfection. Power and responsibility are here and the world awaits a practicable program which shall at once be put into execution.

"I am confident that I shall have your approval in suggesting that in this matter, as well as in others before the conference, it is desirable to follow the course of procedure which has the best promise of achievement rather than one which would facilitate division; and thus, constantly aiming to agree so far as possible, we shall, with each point of agreement, make it easier to proceed to others.

"The question, in relation to armament, which may be regarded as of primary importance at this time, and with which we can deal most promptly and effectively, is the limitation of naval armament. There are certain general considerations which may be deemed pertinent to this subject.

"The first is that the core of the difficulty is to be found in the competition in naval programs, and that, in order appropriately to limit naval armament, competition in its production must be abandoned. Competition will not be remedied by resolves with respect to the method of its continuance. One program inevitably leads to another, and if competition continues, its regulation is impracticable. There is only one adequate way out and that is to end it now.

"It is apparent that this cannot be accomplished without serious sacrifices. Enormous sums have been expended upon ships under construction, and building programs which are now under way cannot be given up without heavy loss. Yet if the present construction of capital ships goes forward other ships will inevitably be built to rival them, and this will lead to still others. Thus the race will continue so long as ability to continue lasts. The effort to escape sacrifices is futile. We must face them or yield our purpose.



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DOMINANT FIGURES FROM NINE COUNTRIES AT ARMS PARLEY; LEFT TO RIGHT: JOHN W. GARRETT; SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE; H. A. VAN KERNBEEK, NETHERLANDS; DR. S. ALFRED SZE, CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES; MR. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, GREAT BRITAIN; SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES, UNITED STATES; M. BRIAND, PREMIER OF FRANCE; SENATOR CARLO SCHANZER, ITALY; BARON DE CARTIER, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR; PRINCE TOKUGAWA, JAPAN; VISCOUNT D'ALTE, PORTUGAL

"It is also clear that no one of the naval powers should be expected to make these sacrifices alone. The only hope of limitation of naval armament is by agreement among the nations concerned, and this agreement should be entirely fair and reasonable in the extent of the sacrifices required of each of the powers.

"In considering the basis of such an agreement and the commensurate sacrifices to be required it is necessary to have regard to the existing naval strength of the great naval powers, including the extent of construction already affected in the case of ships in process. This follows from the fact that one nation is as free to compete as another, and each may find grounds for its action. What one may do another may demand the opportunity to rival, and we remain in the thrall of competitive effort.

"I may add that the American delegates are advised by their naval experts that the tonnage of capital ships may fairly be taken to measure the relative strength of navies, as the provision for auxiliary combatant craft should sustain a reasonable relation to the capital ship tonnage allowed.

"It would also seem to be a vital part of a plan for the limitation of naval armament that there should be a naval holiday. It is proposed that for a period of not less than ten years there should be no further construction of capital ships.

"I am happy to say that I am at liberty to go beyond these general propositions and, on behalf of the American delegation acting under the instructions of the President of the United States, to submit to you a concrete proposition for an agreement for the limitation of naval armament.

"It should be added that this proposal immediately concerns the British Empire, Japan and the United States. In view of the extraordinary conditions due to the world war affecting the existing strength of the navies of France and Italy, it is not thought to be necessary to discuss at this stage of the proceedings the tonnage allowance of these nations, but the United States proposes that this matter be reserved for the later consideration of the conference.

"In making the present proposal the United States is most solicitous to deal with the question upon an entirely reasonable and practicable basis, to the end that the just interests of all shall be adequately guarded and that national security and defense shall be maintained. Four general principles have been applied:

"(1) That all capital-ship building programs, either actual or projected should be abandoned;

"(2) That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships;

"(3) That in general regard should be had

to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned;

"(4) That the capital ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

"The principal features of the proposed agreement are as follows:

"United States:

"The United States is now completing its program of 1916 calling for ten new battleships and six battle cruisers. One battleship has been completed. The others are in various stages of construction; in some cases from 60 to over 80 per cent. of the construction has been done. On these fifteen capital ships now being built over \$330,000,000 have been spent. Still, the United States is willing, in the interest of an immediate limitation of naval armament, to scrap all these ships.

"The United States proposes, if this plan is accepted:

"(1) To scrap all capital ships now under construction. This includes six battle cruisers and seven battleships on the ways and in course of building, and two battleships launched.

"The total number of new capital ships thus to be scrapped is fifteen. The total tonnage of the new capital ships when completed would be 618,000 tons.

"(2) To scrap all of the older battleships up to, but not including, the Delaware and North Dakota. The number of these old battleships to be scrapped is fifteen. Their total tonnage is 227,740 tons.

"Thus the number of capital ships to be scrapped by the United States, if this plan is accepted, is thirty, with an aggregate tonnage (including that of ships in construction, if completed) of 845,740 tons.

"The plan contemplates that Great Britain and Japan shall take action which is fairly commensurate with this action on the part of the United States.

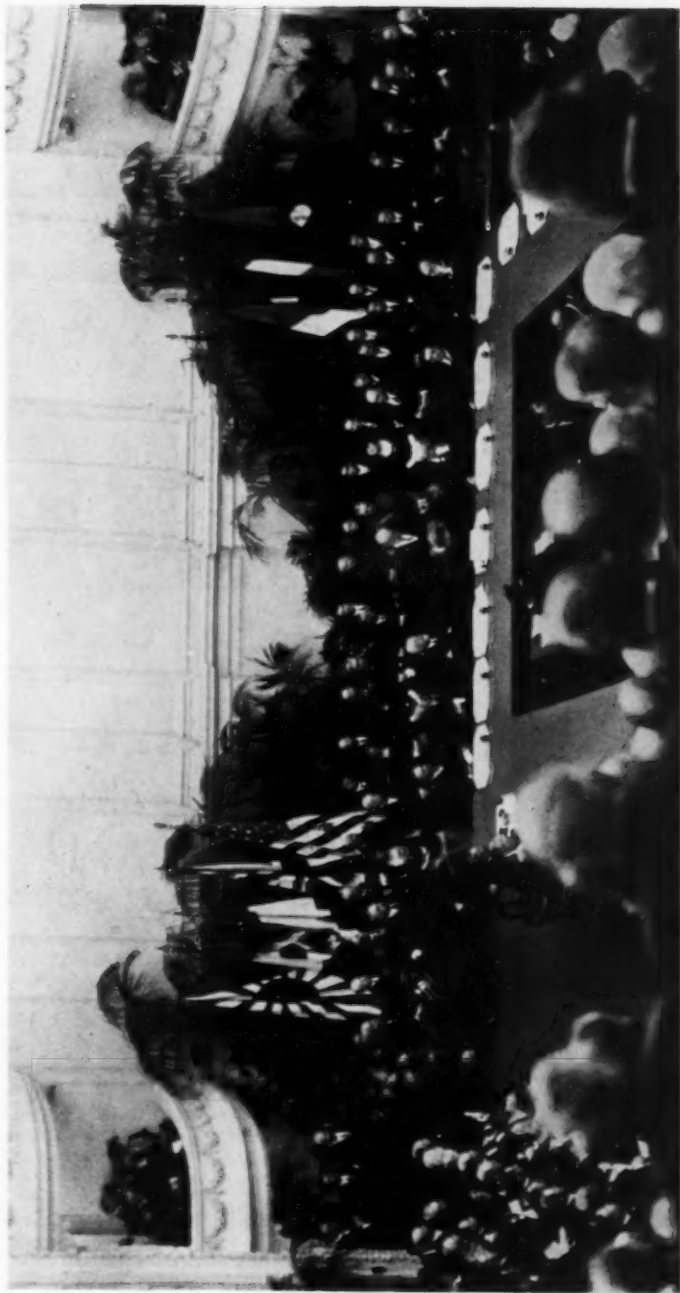
"It is proposed that Great Britain—

"(1) Shall stop further construction of the four new Hoods, the new capital ships not laid down but upon which money has been spent. These four ships, if completed, would have tonnage displacement of 172,000 tons.

"(2) Shall, in addition, scrap her pre-dreadnaughts, second-line battleships and first-line battleships up to, but not including, the King George V class.

"These, with certain pre-dreadnaughts which it is understood have already been scrapped, would amount to nineteen capital ships and a tonnage reduction of 411,375 tons.

"The total tonnage of ships thus to be scrapped by Great Britain (including the ton-



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PHOTOGRAPH MADE IN THE AUDITORIUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL ON NOVEMBER 12, 1921, AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, SHOWING SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES JUST BEFORE READING HIS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD'S LEADERS SEATED ABOUT THE SQUARE TABLE. IN THE FOREGROUND ARE M. VIVIANI AND M. BRIAND. FACING THE CAMERA ARE LEFT TO RIGHT, SENATOR OSCAR UNDERWOOD, HON. ELIHU ROOT, SENATOR LODGE, SECRETARY HUGHES, MR. BALFOUR, LORD LEE OF FAREHAM AND SIR AUKLAND GEDDES. IN THE BACKGROUND CAN BE DISTINGUISHED SAMUEL COMPTON, GENERAL PERSHING, THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND HERBERT HOOVER

nage of the four Hoods, if completed) would be 583,375 tons.

"It is proposed that Japan—

"(1) Shall abandon her program of ships not yet laid down, viz, the Kii, Owari, No. 7 and No. 8 battleships, and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 battle cruisers.

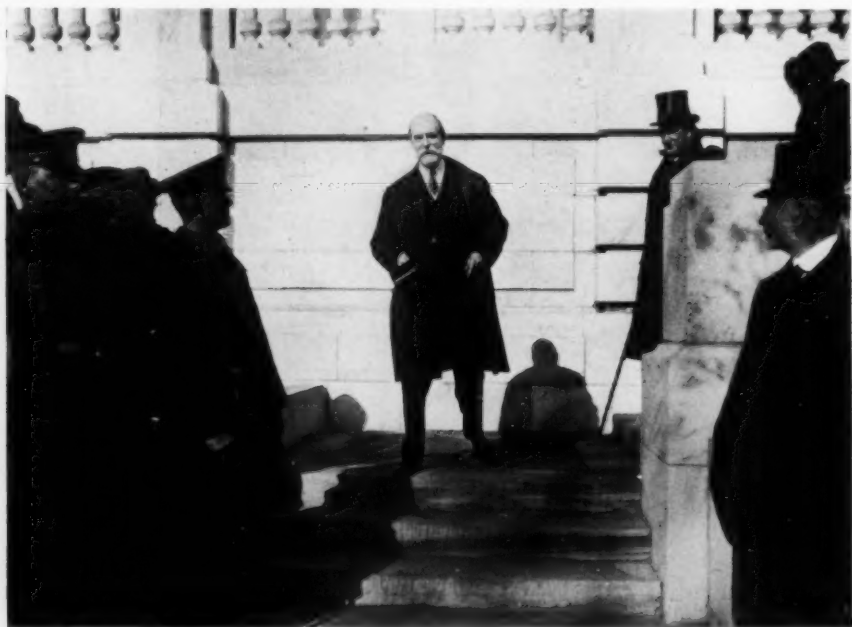
"It should be observed that this does not involve the stopping of construction, as the construction of none of these ships has been begun.

"(2) Shall scrap three capital ships (the

"The total reduction of tonnage on vessels existing, laid down, or for which material has been assembled (taking the tonnage of the new ships when completed) would be 448,928 tons.

"Thus, under this plan there would be immediately destroyed, of the navies of the three powers, 66 capital fighting ships, built and building, with a total tonnage of 1,878,043.

"It is proposed that it should be agreed by the United States, Great Britain and Japan that their navies, with respect to capital ships, with-



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES, LEAVING MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL AFTER THE SECOND PUBLIC SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, NOVEMBER 15, 1921. SINCE SECRETARY HUGHES' ADDRESS ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE CONFERENCE HE IS PERHAPS THE MOST TALKED OF MAN IN THE ENTIRE WORLD

Mutsu, launched; the Tosa and Kago, in course of building), and four battlecruisers (the Amagi and Akagi, in course of building and the Atoga and Takao, not yet laid down, but for which certain material has been assembled).

"The total number of new capital ships to be scrapped under this paragraph is seven. The total tonnage of these new capital ships, when completed, would be 289,100 tons.

"(3) Shall scrap all pre-dreadnaughts and battleships of the second line. This would include the scrapping of all ships up to but not including the Settsu—that is, the scrapping of ten older ships, with a total tonnage of 159,828 tons.

in three months after the making of the agreement shall consist of certain ships designated in the proposal and numbering for the United States 18, for Great Britain 22, for Japan 10.

"The tonnage of these ships would be as follows: Of the United States, 500,650; of Great Britain, 604,450; of Japan, 299,700. In reaching this result, the age factor in the case of the respective navies has received appropriate consideration.

"With respect to replacement, the United States proposes:

"(1) That it be agreed that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until ten years from the date of the agreement;

"(2) That replacement be limited by an agreed maximum of capital ship tonnage as follows:

"For the United States, 500,000 tons.

"For Great Britain, 500,000 tons.

"For Japan, 300,000 tons.

"(3) That subject to the ten-year limitation above fixed and the maximum standard, capital ships may be replaced when they are twenty years old by new capital ship construction;

"(4) That no capital ship shall be built in replacement with a tonnage displacement of more than 35,000 tons.

"I have sketched the proposal only in outline, leaving the technical details to be supplied by the formal proposition which is ready for submission to the delegates.

"The plan includes provision for the limitation of auxiliary combatant craft. This term embraces three classes—that is, (1) auxiliary surface combatant craft, such as cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, destroyers and various surface types; (2) submarines, and (3) airplane carriers.

"I shall not attempt to review the proposals for these various classes, as they bear a definite relation to the provisions for capital fighting ships.

"With the acceptance of this plan the burden of meeting the demands of competition in naval armament will be lifted.

Enormous sums will be released to aid the progress of civilization. At the same time the proper demands of national defense will be adequately met and the nations will have ample opportunity during the naval holiday of ten years to consider their future course. Preparation for offensive naval war will stop now.

"I shall not attempt at this time to take up the other topics which have been listed upon the tentative agenda proposed in anticipation of the conference."

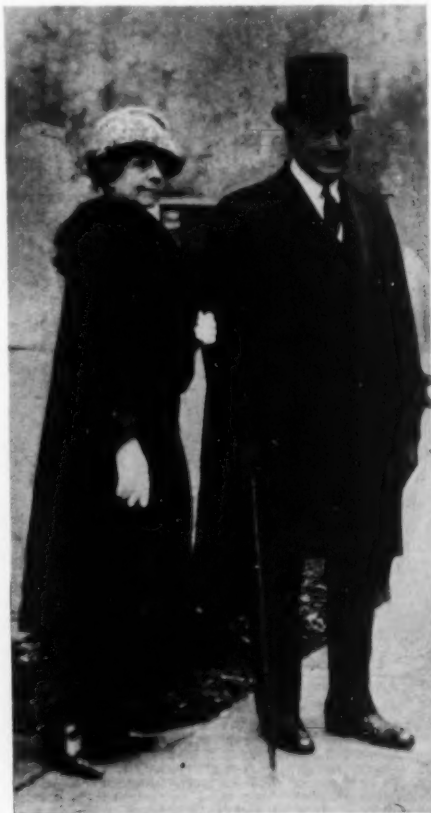
At the second plenary meeting in Memorial Continental Hall, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, former prime minister of Great Britain and head of the British delegation, declared:

"The Government of the United States has shown its intention not merely to say that peace is a very good thing, that war is horrible, but there is a way by which wars can really be diminished, by which the burdens of peace, almost as intolerable as the burdens of war, can readily be lightened for the populations of the world . . . in doing that it has, believe me, made the first and opening day of this Conference one of the landmarks of human civilization."

Mr. Balfour paid a further tribute to the American project

stating in his polished style of oratory:

"This struggle to restore the world to the condition of equilibrium, so violently interfered with by five years of war, is one that taxes and must tax the efforts of everybody. And I congratulate you, if I may, Mr. Chairman, on the fact that you have added the new anniversary which will henceforth be celebrated in connection with this movement toward reconstruction



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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND MRS. HARDING ENTERING MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL FOR THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

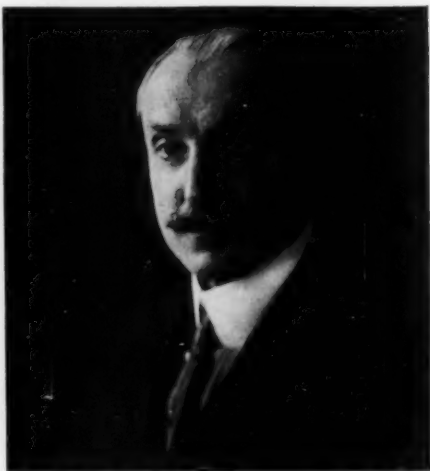
in the same spirit in which we welcomed the anniversary celebrated only a few hours ago, on the day on which hostilities came to an end. If the 11th of November, in the minds of the allied and associated powers—in the minds, perhaps, not less of all the neutrals—if that is a date imprinted on grateful hearts, I think November 12th will also prove to be an anniversary welcomed and thought of in a grateful spirit by those who, in the future, shall look upon the arduous struggle now being made by the civilized nations of the world, not merely to restore pre-war conditions, but to see that war conditions shall never again exist.

"I count myself among the fortunate of the earth in that I was present and to that extent had a share in the proceedings of last Saturday. They were memorable, indeed. The secret was admirably kept. I hope that all the secrets, so long as they ought to be secrets of our discussions, will be as well kept. In my less sanguine mood I might have doubts. But, however that may be, the secret in this case was most admirably kept, and I listened to a speech which I thought eloquent, appropriate in every way, a fitting prelude to the work of the conference which was about to open or which, indeed, had been opened by the President, without supposing that anything very dramatic lay behind. And suddenly I became aware that they were assisting not merely at an eloquent and admirable speech, but at a great historical event. It was led up to with such art, the transition seemed so natural that when the blow fell, when the speaker uttered the memorable words which have now gone around and found an echo in every quarter of the civilized world, it came as a shock of profound surprise; it excited the sort of emotions we have when some wholly new event suddenly springs into view, and we felt that a new chapter in the history of world construction had been worthily opened."

Following Mr. Balfour, the spokesmen for France, Italy, and Japan accepted the

American proposals for limitation of armament in "spirit and principle," making only reservations for suggesting modifications of detail. Baron Admiral Kato for Japan, Senator Schanzer for Italy, and M. Briand for France, rose in their places and, praising in highest terms the plan and program suggested by the American Government, gave the adherence of their governments to the general terms of the proposals.

The third plenary session of the Conference met in Memorial Continental Hall at eleven o'clock on November 21, 1921, Honorable Charles E. Hughes, Chairman, presiding. It was held particularly for the purpose of allowing M. Briand to set forth the position of the French Government on land armaments. He told the Conference in detail that Germany was a constant menace to France and that bolshevik Russia also was a



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M. CAMERLYNCK

THE FRENCH INTERPRETER IS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING FIGURES OF THE CONFERENCE. THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE CONFERENCE ARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH. IF THE SPEECH IS GIVEN IN ENGLISH IT IS IMMEDIATELY TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH BY M. CAMERLYNCK, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH WITH EQUAL EASE, AND IF THE SPEECH IS GIVEN IN FRENCH HE PROMPTLY GIVES IT IN ENGLISH, HAVING TAKEN IT DOWN IN SHORTHAND.

menace not to be overlooked. It was impossible, he said, for France to reduce her armies to the extent that France would like to do. He pointed out, however, that there would be some substantial reduction within the year in the number of men kept under arms. M. Briand's speech was interpreted as meaning that the question of land armament, at least for the present conference, was closed.

M. Briand is recognized as one of the

great orators of the day and his speech was listened to with undivided attention. He laid stress upon the fact that there was need of moral disarmament as well as physical disarmament, and declared that Germany had not morally disarmed. He insisted that potentially she was still physically armed, with millions of trained men and war materials easy to obtain.

"I should be the last one here," declared M. Briand, "to try to restrict the noble endeavors which are being made here to limit armament. This Conference has been convened with noble purposes in view. I should like to be able to say that I foresee no limit, no restriction to your labors and to the results which you may achieve. Any question here can be debated and can be resolved upon, but I must draw your attention to one thing: Moral disarmament of France would be very dangerous.

"Allow me to say it will be most unjust. We do not enjoy the sufficient condition. We should be ready to do it, but the time has not come yet to give up our defense for the sake of final peace in Europe. We have to know, however, that France is not morally isolated; that she still has with her the men of good will, and the heart of all the people who have fought with her on the same battlefield."

Assurances were given by Mr. Balfour for Great Britain, Secretary Hughes for the United States, Senator Schanzer for Italy, Baron Admiral Kato for Japan, and Baron de Cartier de Marchienne for Belgium that France is not morally isolated.

Secretary Hughes said in part:

"No words ever spoken by France have fallen upon deaf ears in the United States. The heart of America was thrilled by her valor and her sacrifice, and the memory of her stand for liberty is imperishable in this country, devoted to the institutions of liberty. It is evident from what M. Briand has said that what is essential at this time, in order that we may achieve the great ideal, is the will to peace. And there can be no hope of a will to peace until institutions of liberty and justice are secure among all peace-loving people.

"May I say, in response to a word which challenged the attention of us all as it was uttered by M. Briand, that there is no moral isolation for the defenders of liberty and justice."

At the call of the Secretary of State the fourth plenary session of the conference met in Memorial Continental Hall on the morning of Saturday, December 10th, and United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge presented a four-power agreement for the preservation of peace in the Pacific.

The draft of the treaty follows:

The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan

With a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific ocean

Have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America

His majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India and for the Dominion of Canada, for the Commonwealth of Australia, for the Dominion of New Zealand, for India, the President of the French Republic, his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

I

The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific ocean.

If their should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

II

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

III

This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall con-

tinue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

IV

This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July, 13, 1911, shall terminate.

M. Viviani, head of the French delegation, M. Briand having returned to France; Mr. Balfour, heading the British delegation, and Prince Tokugawa, chief of the Japanese delegates, gave their assent to the new arrangement. They were followed by the chief delegates of the other powers represented, who also expressed their satisfaction with the treaty. Most interesting among these was the declaration of Minister Sze of China, who expressed "great satisfaction" at the work of the conference and gratification over the new treaty. He promised "whole hearted help in the maintenance of most friendly relations" in the Pacific and far east.

Secretary Hughes was the last speaker:

"Gentlemen," he said, "we have been dealing with a very simple question. I doubt if in all the world there may be found a diplomatic document of such great import couched in such simple terms.

"I firmly believe that when this agreement takes effect we shall have gone farther in securing an enduring peace than by anything that has yet been done."

No other entrance in the United States ever had so many notables pass its portals as the Seventeenth Street doors of Memorial Continental Hall prior to the opening of each plenary session of the Conference. Crowded on the steps and slowly making their way upward were delegates, ambassadors, justices of the Supreme Court, Cabinet members, army and navy officers of high

rank and attachés of varying degrees of eminence.

Never before has there gathered in Washington such an aggregation of distinguished foreigners, including statesmen, soldiers, army and navy officers, masters of international jurisprudence and technical experts in many lines. The nine countries represented in the Conference sent of their best talent.

The list of principal delegates, advisory boards, and staffs follow:

The United States delegates—Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State; Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State; Henry Cabot Lodge, senator from Massachusetts; Oscar W. Underwood, senator from Alabama.

Advisory committee—George Sutherland of Utah, ex-senator, Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

Limitation of armament—For the Department of State: Henry P. Fletcher, undersecretary of state; J. Reuben Clark, special counsel to the Department of State.

For the War Department: Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, radio and electrical communications generally; Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance; Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, aviation; Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, chemical warfare; Col. John A. McA. Palmer, organization and general military subjects; Col. B. H. Wells, organization and general military subjects; Lieut. Col. Stuart Heintzelman, military intelligence and organization of foreign armies; Dr. Louis Cohen, civilian radio engineer, Signal Corps.

For the Navy Department: Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy; Admiral Robert E. Coontz, technical expert-general; Rear Admiral William A. Moffet, aeronautics; Capt. William V. Pratt, technical expert-general; Capt. Frank H. Schofield, technical expert-general; Capt. Luke McNamee, technical expert-general; Capt. Samuel W. Bryant, communications; L. W. Austin, radio.

Chemical warfare—Prof. Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, and Army and Navy officers.

Pacific and far eastern questions—John Van A. MacMurray, chief, division of far eastern affairs; Department of State; D. C. Poole, chief, division of Russian affairs, Department of State; Prof. E. T. Williams, formerly chief, division of far eastern affairs, Department of State; N. T. Johnson, Department of State; E. L. Neville, Department of State; Prof. G. H. Blakeslee, Clark University; Stanley K. Hornbeck, Department of State; J. S. Abbott, Department of Commerce; F. P. Lockhart, Department of State; J. P. Jamieson, Department of State; Robert F. Leonard, Department of State; F. L. Mayer, Department of State; J. O. Denby, Department of State; and J. L. Donaldson, Department of State. The four women appointed by President Harding on the advisory board were Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Massachusetts, Mrs. Katherine P. Edson, of California, Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan, New York and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minnesota, president general Federation of Women's clubs.

For the Navy—Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Rear Admiral William A. Moffet, Capt. William V. Pratt, Capt. Frank H. Schofield, Capt. Luke McNamee, Capt. Samuel W. Bryant, L. W. Austin.

British Delegation

Delegates—The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O. M. Prime minister and first lord of the treasury (as soon as circumstances permit); the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, O. M., M. P.; the Rt. Hon. Lord

Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B.; the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K. C. B. (in the absence of the prime minister or any other delegates).

Canada—The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G. C. M. G., K. C.

Australia—Senator the Hon. G. F. Pearce, Australian minister of defense.

New Zealand—Sir John Salmond, K. C., judge of the supreme court of New Zealand.

India—The Rt. Hon. Sprinivasa Sastri, member of the vice regal council of the government of India.

Foreign office section—R. A. C. Sperling, C. M. G., counselor in H. M. diplomatic service, assistant secretary in charge of the American department of the foreign office. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, G. C. I. E., K. C. B., G. C. M. G., formerly H. M. minister of Peking.

camp to Air Vice Marshal Higgins; Flight Lieut. R. Gambier-Parry.

Delegates From France

Delegates—M. Aristide Briand, president to the council, minister of foreign affairs; M. Rene Viviani, deputy, former president of the council; M. Albert Sarraut, senator, minister of colonies, and M. Jules Jusserand, ambassador of France to the United States.

Secretary general—Philippe Berthelot, secretary general of ministry of foreign affairs, with rank of ambassador of France, and Massigli, assistant secretary general.

Experts chosen:

For military questions—Gen. Buat, Col. Roure, Col. Requin, Capitaine Koetz and Lieut. de Colbert.

For naval questions—Admiral de Bon, Capitaine de Vaisseau Frochet, M. Dupuy, Capitaine de cor-



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A TYPICAL SCENE AT MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL. PHOTOGRAPHERS, REPORTERS AND CURIOUS SPECTATORS ARE IN ABUNDANCE, WAITING FOR HOURS AT A TIME FOR THE DELEGATES TO ARRIVE AND LEAVE THE CONFERENCE

Admiralty section—Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, O. M., G. C. B., G. C. V. O., D. S. O., first sea lord; Paymaster Capt. F. T. Spickernell, C. B., D. S. O., secretary to Earl Beatty; Rear Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K. C. M. G., C. B., C. V. O., assistant chief of naval staff.

War office section—Gen. the Earl of Cavan, K. P., G. C. M. G., K. C. B., M. V. O., G. O. C., Aler-shot command; Lieut. E. H. Gage, M. C., aide-de-camp to Lord Cavan; Col. W. H. Bartholomew, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., deputy director of military intelligence; Col. C. A. Ker, C. M. G., C. B. E., D. S. O., military intelligence.

Air ministry section—Air Vice Marshal J. F. A. Higgins, C. B., D. S. O., A. F. C., second in command, inland area, Uxbridge; Group Capt. J. A. Chamier, C. M. G., D. S. O., O. B. E., deputy director, directorate of operations and intelligence; Flight Lieut. A. R. Arnold, D. S. O., D. F. G., aide-de-

vette Odendal and Lieut. de vaisseau d'Anselme.

For legal questions—M. Fromageot.

For political questions—M. Kammerer, minister plenipotentiary, and M. Legar, secretary of embassy.

For financial and economic questions—M. Casenave, minister plenipotentiary, and M. Cheysson.

For colonial questions—M. Duchesne, M. Touzet, M. Garnier and M. Geraud.

For aeronautical questions—Capitaine Robert.

For cables and wireless telegraph—M. Girardeau.

For chemical warfare—M. Moureu.

For the press—M. Ponsot, M. Corbin, M. Carteron and Dr. Chatin.

Interpreters—M. Camerlynck and M. Denaint.

Italian Delegates

Delegates—H. E. Carlo Schanzer, senator, president of the delegation; H. E. Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Italian ambassador; H. E. Senator Luigi Albertini,

and H. E. Representative Filippo Meda.

Military advisors—H. E. Lieut. Gen. Giuseppe Vaccari, chief of staff of Italian army; Lieut. Col. Natale Pentimalli and Lieut. Col. Curia Barbassetti.

Naval advisers—H. E. Vice Admiral Baron Ferdinando Acton, Commander Prince Fabrizio Ruspoli and Lieut. Giulio Ragadeo di Torreguadra.

Aviation advisors—Col. Riccardo Meizo, military aviation, and Lieut. Col. Alessandro Guidoni, naval aviation.

Baron Kato Heads Japanese Delegation

Delegates—Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, minister for the navy, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, ambassador at Washington; Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president of the house of peers.

Secretary general—Masanao Hanihara, vice minister for foreign affairs. Owing to the illness of Ambassador Shidehara, Mr. Hanihara was appointed a delegate in his place.

Naval experts—Vice Admiral Kanji Kato, imperial Japanese navy; Capt. Katsuroshin Yamanashi, I. J. N.; Capt. Masabaru Kojima, I. J. N.; Capt. Kichisaburo Nomura, I. J. N.; Capt. Nobumasa Suet-sugu, I. J. N.; Capt. O. Nagano, I. J. N.; Capt. Yoshitake Uyeda, I. J. N.; Commander Teikichi Hori, I. J. N.; Commander Osaharu Hibino, I. J. N.; Lieut. Commander Akio Kuragano, I. J. N.; Lieut. Commander H. Taji, I. J. N.; First Lieut. Torao Kuwahara, I. J. N.; First Lieut. Yoshihiko Mito, I. J. N.; Paymaster Daisuke Takel, I. J. N.; S. Yenometo, counselor to the navy department; K. Shima, assistant; F. Ono, assistant, and T. Komatsu, private secretary to Admiral Kato.

Military experts—Maj. Gen. Kunishike Tanaka, imperial Japanese army; Maj. Gen. Sawaji Otake, I. J. A.; Maj. Gen. Hatsutaro Haraguchi, I. J. A.; Lieut. Col. Uruji Takekawa, I. J. A.; Lieut. Col. Noboru Morita, I. J. A.; Maj. Kanichiro Tashiro, I. J. A.; Maj. Taunenari Hara, I. J. A.; Maj. Tanehide Furushiro, I. J. A.; Maj. Kanichi Nishihara, I. J. A.; Capt. Takamasu Iseki, Dr. K. Morishima, Genjiro Watanahe, T. Kaizuka, assistant, and T. Furusawa, assistant.

Ambassador Belgium's Delegate

Delegate—Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian ambassador to the United States.

Technical advisers—Felicien Catter, president of the Banque d'Outremer and honorary professor of Brussels University; Chevalier de Wouters d'Oplinter, vice president of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger and ex-legal adviser to the Chinese government, and Jules Jadot, head manager of the Lung-Hai railroad.

Attache—Lemaire de Warzee d'Hermalle, counselor of embassy, attached to Belgian delegation.

Secretary general—Pol le Tellier, first secretary of embassy.

Assistant secretary general—Robert Silvercruys, secretary of embassy.

Chinese Delegation

Delegates—Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, minister at Washington; Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo, minister at London; Dr. Chung-Hui Wang, chief justice of the supreme court, and Chao-Chu Wu.

Superior advisers—Yu Liang (M. T. Liang), ex-minister of foreign affairs, and Tzu-Chi Chow, recently minister of finance.

Advisers—Vice Admiral Ting-Kam Tsai, associate director of the revenue council; Lieut. Gen. Fu Hwang, adviser in the president's office; Chia-Jui Wang, secretary of the bureau of printing and engraving of the cabinet; Wen-Kan Lo, vice director of law codification bureau, former chief of Peking procurator's court, and Dr. Hawking Yen.

Delegation From Netherlands

Delegation—Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, minister of foreign affairs; Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, chief of the political division of the ministry of foreign affairs; Dr. E. Moreso, secretary general of the ministry for the colonies appointed vice president of the council of the Netherlands and East Indies.

Alternate delegates—Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, Netherlands minister in Washington; Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, counselor of legation, Washington, appointed minister to Greece.

Two Delegates From Portugal

Delegates—Viscount d'Alte, Portuguese minister at Washington; Capt. Ernesto Vasconcellos, director of diplomatic service in ministry of colonies. Secretary interpreter, J. Montalto de Jesus.

Secretary of State Hughes frequently emphasized the admonition that it was a conference, not a court nor a jury. No nations or a peoples were on trial. No majority vote, with one or more nations dissenting or protesting, determined the policy finally decided upon. It was by unanimous consent, which naturally involved concessions, sacrifice perhaps; forbearance and the principle of give and take.

It was on July 10, 1921, that official announcement was made of the first move to bring about the conference. There had been much talk the world over of some international effort to limit armament. By July 27th it was possible for the Department of State to announce that Great Britain, France and Italy had expressed their approval and their readiness to receive the President's suggested invitation. Announcement was made in August of the sending of the formal invitation to Great Britain, France and Japan. The invitations were cabled by the Secretary of State to our embassies for delivery to the foreign office of the respective governments. The text of the invitation follows, the only difference being in the name of the government:

"The President is deeply gratified at the cordial response to his suggestion that there should be a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and far eastern questions should also be discussed.

"Productive labor is staggering under an economic burden too heavy to be borne unless the present vast public expenditures are greatly reduced. It is idle to look for stability or the assurance of social justice, or the security of peace, while wasteful and unproductive outlays deprive effort of its just reward and defeat the reasonable expectation of progress. The enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments manifestly constitute the greater

part of the incumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity; and unavoidable or extravagant expense of this nature is not only without economic justification but is a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation.

"Yet there would seem to be no ground to expect the halting of these increasing outlays unless the powers most largely concerned find a satisfactory basis for an agreement to effect their limitation. The time is believed to be opportune for these powers to approach this subject directly and in conference, and while, in the discussion of limitation of armament, the question of naval armament may naturally have first place, it has been thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other armament to the end that all practicable measures of relief may have appropriate consideration. It may also be found advisable to formulate proposals by which, in the interest of humanity, the use of new agencies of warfare may be suitably controlled.

"It is, however, quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application. It is the earnest wish of this government that through an interchange of views with the facilities afforded by a conference it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and far eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time—that is, such common understanding with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendship among our peoples.

"It is not the purpose of this government to attempt to define the scope of the discussion in relation to the Pacific and far east, but rather to leave this to be the subject of suggestions to be exchanged before the meeting of the conference, in the expectation that the spirit of friendship and a cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of sources of controversy will govern the final decision.

"Accordingly, in pursuance of the proposal which has been made, and in the light of the gracious indication of its acceptance, the President invites the government of (Great Britain) to participate in a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and far eastern questions will also be discussed, to be held in Washington on the 11th day of November, 1921."

On the same date, August 11th, the Secretary of State, on behalf of the

President, sent a formal invitation to the Republic of China to participate in the discussion of Pacific and far eastern questions in connection with the conference.

Ambassador Herrick, on August 15th, cabled the acceptance by the French Government of the invitation; the Republic of China, three days later, sent their acceptance, while Great Britain's acceptance, which was contained in a note delivered to Ambassador Harvey by Lord Curzon, was made public on August 22nd. Japan's acceptance was made public on August 24th, and her note to this Government attracted world-wide attention, because of the length of time elapsing before it was sent. Italy, on September 1st, it was announced by the Department of State, signified her acceptance of the invitation to attend the conference.

It was found advisable to include three more nations in the conference on account of their recognized special interests in the settlement of far eastern questions—Belgium, Holland, and Portugal, and on October 4th invitations were sent to them. Their acceptance followed.

That the first plenary session of the Conference described by Mr. Balfour as "one of the landmarks in human civilization," and all other plenary sessions were held in Memorial Continental Hall, the headquarters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and the only building built entirely by women, was brought about by the tender of the Hall to the Secretary of State by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General of the National Society.

The President General's letter to Secretary Hughes offering the Hall and his acceptance follow:

September 10, 1921.

The Honorable Secretary of State
Charles E. Hughes

Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am advised that during my absence in Europe, where I have been in the interest of the work of this Society, a visit was paid to Memorial Continental Hall by representatives of the State Department, with a view to ascertaining what the prospects might be for holding meetings therein incidental to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

I have but just returned and in the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I take this first opportunity to tender to your Department the use of the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall for any meetings you may desire to hold therein at any time during the Conference.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution counts it a privilege to serve the Government whenever it may be called upon to do so. Especially would we consider it a privilege if we might even in this slight measure aid in the restoration of peace to the world. Therefore, I take great pleasure in offering at this time the use of our auditorium or such other parts of the building as are available for meetings of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

Yours respectfully,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington
September 14, 1921.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
President General,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

I wish to express at once my appreciation of your letter of September 10 in which you tender for use during the Conference on the Limitation of Armament the auditorium and such other parts of Memorial Continental Hall as are available, and wish you would convey to your Society my thanks for the coöperation which you propose to extend. For your greater convenience I have designated an officer of this Department to confer with you in more detail as to how your offer may be accepted to best advantage and with the least derangement of your own plans.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

On the day of the regular fall meeting

of the National Board of Management, October 18th, the President General was informed by a representative of the Department of State that Secretary Hughes had accepted the tender of Memorial Continental Hall for the plenary sessions of the conference. The President General, pledging the members of the Board to secrecy until the news was released officially by the State Department, told them of the message from the Secretary of State. The information was received with interest, all the members expressing delighted approval of the plan.

A second letter from Secretary Hughes to the President General went more fully into detail. It read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington
October 22, 1921.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
President General,
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

Referring to your generous offer to place Memorial Continental Hall at the disposal of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, I am very much gratified now to learn that you are willing we should use the Hall regularly for the plenary sessions of the Conference, and are even willing that we should stage over the main floor seats, in order to secure additional space level with the stage.

As you are aware, this alteration, to which you have so kindly consented, will be carried out with the assistance of the Navy Department and when the Conference is ended this Department will see that the Hall is restored to its original condition.

Allow me to assure you that the changes will be carried out with the greatest possible care and with a full appreciation of the necessity to avoid all chance of marring your building. The representative of the Secretary of the Navy, with whom the Department has conferred informally, has given cordial assurance of his coöperation to the fullest extent. I need scarcely add that the expenses incurred in this connection will be met from the appropriation for the Conference.

As I think you are aware, the arrangements, which your offer has made possible, will tend

very much to the successful conduct of this important international gathering and I trust you will accept in that sense my thanks for your assistance.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

In arranging the auditorium for the conference sessions the seats on the ground floor were removed and the floor raised to the level of the stage. Here was placed the U-shaped council table, measuring more than 100 feet, around which sat the heads of the delegations. Representatives of the press from all parts of the world occupied seats under the galleries. The north gallery was reserved for members of the U. S. House of Representatives; the west gallery for the United States Senate; while members of the U. S. Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and the diplomats accredited to the United States occupied the south gallery. Seats in the boxes overlooking the stage were reserved for Mrs. Harding, wife of the President of the United States; Mrs. Coolidge, wife of the Vice President; Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Secretary of State; Madame Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador; Lady Geddes, wife of the British Ambassador, and Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General of the National Society.

Each plenary session of the conference has been marked with simplicity and dignity, and the audiences received the expressions of the distinguished statesmen with applause and at the conclusion of especially significant declarations arose and stood.

Delegates freely expressed their appreciation of the beautiful Hall and the arrangements made for their comfort. Persons who had attended the Peace Conference at Versailles, France, contrasted the Hall favorably, stating that only a small attendance of the public was ever permitted at Versailles, and that visitors admitted to the Peace Conference and the delegates themselves had difficulty in either seeing or hearing events, whereas in Memorial Continental Hall every word uttered during the sessions could be distinctly heard in every part of the auditorium and no difficulty was experienced in seeing all that transpired.

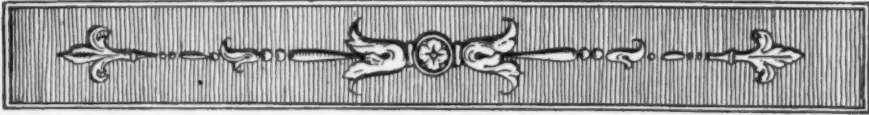
The following editorial is reprinted from the *Washington Post*:

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

The United States government and Americans generally owe a debt of gratitude to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their generosity in lending Memorial Continental Hall for the plenary meetings of the conference on limitation of armament. The National Capital is fortunate in having such a building. It is admirably adapted to the uses of the conference. The delegations are seated where all can see and hear well and there is ample room for the advisory delegations that are in attendance. The balconies afford additional space for the diplomatic corps and for the general public. The lighting of the auditorium is excellent and the acoustic properties are all that could be desired. The corridors enable visitors to meet and mingle without confusion.

The sessions of the conference have been marked by dignity and simplicity. The audience is keenly responsive, but always orderly. The delegates, some of them men of world-wide fame, are always in view and can be easily heard by every one within eyesight. No other building in Washington would have been as suitable for this international gathering.





A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



MEMORIAL Continental Hall is the scene of events upon which the future of the world hangs suspended. The Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Problems is marking an epoch in the world's history. From our stately Hall the voice of destiny will sound forth to the world, and the voice of destiny is the voice of God. It has seemed to me as I have sat listening at all the public sessions of the Conference, which have been held in our Hall, that the atmosphere was full of spiritual forces; it has seemed as if the power of the spirit was at work and that these men of many nations were yielding to its influence more than ever before in the world's history. The Conference is keyed to a spiritual note, raised above the level of diplomatic manoeuvring for material advantage. In the beginning it was opened with prayer—an incident which was in itself unusual, as evidenced by the comment it occasioned in the dispatches of a few correspondents. It convened in an atmosphere still charged with uplifted thoughts aroused by the honors paid to our Unknown Dead, when the memory of supreme sacrifices made in a common cause, a common struggle for righteousness and justice, had drawn the nations once more together in the same spirit in which they had fought together in the World War for liberty and civilization. The spirituality of those supreme moments when the nation dedicated itself once more at the bier of its dead to the high ideals for which it had given its sons, when our allies brought their tributes consecrated by the sacred memories of the millions of lives which they had given—the spirituality of a time like that could not help but communicate itself to the Conference. If we believe in the power of the spirit at all we must believe in its influence now upon the minds of the men assembled around the table in the great auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall—a memorial erected to the great souls of the nation's founders, the men and women of '76, who also made supreme sacrifices for liberty,

righteousness and justice. Thus the great nations that won the war against the spirit of war and militarism are met together again to win peace, to put the seal of security upon the priceless things of the spirit rescued at such cost from the materialistic onslaughts of German imperialism. East and West, Christian and non-Christian, are working together as never before to reduce the burdens of humanity and promote mutual understanding and goodwill among nations—for all that nations have to do is to *understand* one another, to have due consideration for one another's needs, and the Golden Rule will be an accomplished fact. The spirit of the Conference is working in that direction; it is moving steadily toward the high goal of world peace, justice, goodwill and a firmer fellowship among men. England and America are being drawn even closer together than ever before in the bonds of a mutual understanding and solidarity of interests. When one English-speaking nation leads the way in offering a great naval sacrifice on the altar of limitation of armament, and the other said, "I am with you," the world took a long step toward peace; for as long as the British Empire and the United States of America work together in a common cause, the world is safe from brute force and aggression. Animated by the spirit of liberty and justice, which has ever followed in the foot-steps of the Anglo-Saxon, the vast English-speaking dominions of these two peace-loving, self-governing countries will bring peace and security to the world.

And for France, the heroic bulwark of civilization on the Rhine, there was no need to fear a "moral isolation." "That would be a tragedy indeed," said Mr. Balfour, speaking for Britain in that hushed, tense moment following M. Briand's plea for France's national safety. Then slowly, distinctly, deliberately, the Englishman continued: "If again the lust of domination which has been the curse of Europe for so many generations should threaten the peace, the independence, the self-development, of our neighbors and allies; how should

it be possible . . . that we who have done so much for the great cause of international liberty should see that cause perish before our eyes rather than make further sacrifices in its defense?" Italy, Belgium, Japan, rallied to France. Then America. "No words ever spoken by France have fallen upon deaf ears in the United States," said Secretary Hughes, and, "there is no moral isolation for the defenders of justice and liberty." Thus the allied nations stood together and pledged France their moral support. These words were not glittering diplomatic generalities. They were spoken by the leaders of nations under stress of tense emotion; they aroused the applause of the audience, listening breathlessly, packed to the ceiling; they will echo down the ages as the expression of the inner meaning and spirit of the Conference, the spirit of union and mutual support. That they have gone forth from our Memorial Continental Hall should thrill the soul of every Daughter of the American Revolution. Let us remember them whenever, and if ever faith falters, for they are words of men who are blazing a trail towards a more loving and under-

standing world wherein the will to peace shall supplant, please God, the Hunnish will to war.

This is my message to you from Memorial Continental Hall in this dawn of a New Year, and perhaps of a new Era. Let us have faith that the unseen hosts of God are guiding the minds and hearts of the men assembled in Memorial Continental Hall, for thus shall they be lead into the ways of peace and mutual confidence, and the Unknown Soldier's sacrifice shall not have been made in vain. On Armistice Day I brought to him our Society's floral tribute of reverent and grateful remembrance; but a far greater tribute is ours to offer him, in the tribute of loyalty to the things for which he died. These are the things that count in the world, the things that the world is reaching out for, the things the Conference is striving for in Memorial Continental Hall, where the allied flags are again standing together for the maintenance of justice and good faith, mercy and truth, liberty and civilization, and the peace which depends upon all.

Wishing you a glad New Year.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



THE PEACE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

When navies are forgotten,
And fleets are useless things,
When the dove shall warm her bosom
Beneath the eagle's wings,—

When memory of battles
At last is strange and old,
When nations have one banner
And creeds have found one fold,—

When the Hand that sprinkles midnight
With its powdered drift of suns
Has hushed this tiny tumult
Of sects and swords and guns,—

Then Hate's last note of discord
In all God's worlds shall cease,
In the conquest which is service,
In the victory which is peace!



A WARNING

Word has reached the President General that persons are representing themselves as relatives of hers and also of other officers of our Society, soliciting money under false pretenses.

All members of the Society are warned that these appeals are fraudulent, and the President General requests that an effort be made to bring such impostors to the attention of their local police department.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.



GIFTS TO D.A.R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

By Sarah E. Guernsey

Chairman, Administration Building Committee



NUMBER of States and several individual members have requested the privilege of finishing and furnishing rooms in the new Daughters of the American Revolution Administration Building, or of supplying certain details of the construction either as memorials or as free gifts.

Connecticut has asked to furnish the President General's suite on the second floor, Nebraska has taken the office of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, this gift in honor of Mrs. Charles H. Aull, past State Regent and Vice President from that State; North Carolina has taken the office of the Historian General, and New Hampshire the office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Pennsylvania has taken two communicating Committee rooms which they will furnish as rest rooms, and at the State Conference of that State the amount of money necessary was over-subscribed in a very few moments. This gift from Pennsylvania was made in celebration of the twenty-fifth annual State Conference.

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, will also furnish a committee room. The National Officers' Club has asked for the small auditorium that the new building will have on the second floor for smaller meetings and meetings of the larger committees.

South Carolina, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, Florida, and Colorado have asked for rooms, the particular ones desired not yet having been decided upon.

The Treasurer General has asked the privilege of furnishing the private office of the Treasurer General, and several memorial gifts are being considered by members.

The cost of furnishing and finishing the various rooms ranges from one to three thousand dollars, depending upon the size and particular needs of each room.

Besides the various rooms to be finished and furnished there are a number of special architectural features suitable for gifts and memorials, and the Committee will be most happy to give information to interested members, chapters and States. Address all communications to Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Independence, Kansas.



CONTINENTAL MARINE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Major Edwin N. McClellan, U.S.M.C.



IN no war have the achievements of the American Marines been more brilliant than in the Revolution. They served on board all of the war vessels of the Continental Navy, on those of the various State Navies, and on all of the privateers. There was probably not a naval engagement fought during the Revolution in which the musketry fire of the Marines was not an important factor, and as "boarders" and in repelling "boarders," the Marines distinguished themselves. They participated in all of the sea-fights and in many historic landing-parties such as at Whitehaven, England, in 1778. While the Marines thus made naval history their own, they added to it that part in which they served with the Army as Army troops. They joined the Army, on at least one occasion, and fought under George Washington at the Battles of Trenton, Assanpink, and Princeton, while on a later date they coöperated with the Army and Navy in the Penobscot Expedition, in 1779. They also served as artillery in Washington's Army for a short space of time. They were ordered to Fort Montgomery in New York, and also guarded enemy prisoners. They had barracks at Philadelphia and at other points and at times guarded naval property ashore. In addi-

tion to their own recruiting they also assisted that of the Navy.

Up to the present there has not been compiled a record containing the names of all the officers who served as Marines. Efforts have been made but the results are but suggestive of how helpful and how interesting a complete list would be. No history of the Marine Corps contains even a partial list of the Marine Officers of the Revolution and there is no source from which to ascertain whether or not a certain person ever was commissioned in the Marines.

Probably the earliest list prepared was that by Doyle Sweeney of the "Treasury Department, Auditor's Office," dated "March 18, 1794." At the bottom of Sweeney's list, which contains many names, appears the following notation:

"No regular records appear to have been kept of the appointments made in the Marine Department, and it is not to be wondered at when it is considered how many persons and Boards were vested with authority to make appointments.

"The foregoing list is formed from the Minutes of the Marine Committee and Navy Board, and from the rolls of the several vessels."

Others, such as Charles Oscar Paullin, have assisted materially in the assem-

bling of these names, and it is hoped that eventually a complete and accurate list will be compiled.

As high an authority as J. Fenimore Cooper wrote in 1839, that many naval and Marine Officers "had merely letters of appointment." There are, however, sufficient commissions in existence, to show that Marine officers were duly appointed and commissioned. Samuel Nicholas, who was commissioned captain on November 28, 1775, probably received the first commission. In addition to the Continental Marine officers there were a large number of Marine officers who served in the States' Marines and on board the privateers.

The names and data included in the following list have been secured by a diligent search of the Papers of Congress, Journals of Congress, Minutes of the Marine Committee and Navy Board, correspondence of officers, muster rolls of the Marines and the several war vessels, State archives, correspondence with descendants of officers, and the Continental records and books published, etc.

MAJOR

Samuel Nicholas (the following data is additional to that published in this MAGAZINE for June, 1921): Appointed Captain of Marines, November 28, 1775; served on *Alfred* from that date until the summer of 1776; commanded 200 Marines and 70 Bluejackets in capture of New Providence, Bahamas, March 3, 1776; on board *Alfred*, off Long Island, when Hopkin's Squadron engaged the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776; reported to Marine Committee at Philadelphia in June, 1776, and assigned to duties of administering affairs of Marines; promoted Major of Marines, June 25, 1776; after the Battle of Princeton accompanied Washington north to Morristown,

where his battalion was assigned to artillery duty; in early summer of 1777, returned to Philadelphia and resumed his usual duties; the records show that from this date until at least April 28, 1783, he was on duty in Philadelphia, despite strenuous efforts to secure more active duty; part of this period he was "Muster Master in the Department."

CAPTAINS

Gideon Adair: Recommended for commission as Captain of Marines by Stephen Steward; no information discovered as to whether he was appointed.

Edward (or Edmond) Arrowsmith: A letter dated February 6, 1777, from Esek Hopkins to John Paul Jones, Boston, was addressed "per Capt. Arrowsmith"; on July 2, 1777, John Paul Jones wrote: "I obtained for Captain Arrowsmith his present commission and introduced him into the service at first;" acted as recruiting officer for the *Ranger* (John Paul Jones) under Captain Matthew Parke in July, 1777, at Providence, R. I.; Papers of Continental Congress show that Arrowsmith was commissioned as Captain of Marines on October 20, 1778.

Seth Baxter: Commissioned as Captain of Marines on February 2, 1779; joined the Frigate *Boston*, February 17, 1779.

— Blake: Detailed from the First South Carolina Infantry to command the Marine Guard of the *General Moultrie* which vessel was assisting the *Randolph* when she blew up in the fight with the *Yarmouth*, on March 7, 1778.

Abraham Boyce: Serving on the *Confederacy* on January 1, 1780.

William Brown: Appointed February 16, 1776; served on flagship *Montgomery* of the Pennsylvania State Navy; present at Battles of Trenton, Assanpink and Princeton.

Robert Caldwell: Appointed April 12, 1779; commanded Marines on board the *General Green*, Pennsylvania State Navy.

Dennis Cary: Commissioned Captain of Marines, June 21, 1777, and on that date was recorded as "unemployed at Philadelphia."

Paul de Chamillard: The Calendar of John Paul Jones' Manuscript states that he was "Capt. French Marines, U. S. S. *Bon Homme Richard*."

Isaac Craig (the following information is additional to that published in June, 1921, number of this MAGAZINE): Born in 1741, near Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland; immigrated to Philadelphia in 1765; appointed Lieutenant of Marines, November 29, 1775 (one day later than Captain Samuel Nicholas), for duty on board the *Andrea Doria*; and served on board that vessel for nearly ten months; in the engagement with the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776, on board the *Andrea Doria*; appointed Captain of Marines on board the armed galley *Champion*, October 22, 1776; resigned from the Marines, and on March 3, 1777, appointed a Captain in Proctor's Artillery Regiment; died June 14, 1826.

James Day: Connecticut records show he was "Capt. Mariens" on *Oliver Cromwell*, (Connecticut State Navy) on April 14, 1777, and on March 16, 1778; mortally wounded while serving on board the *Oliver Cromwell* on April 15, 1778 in an engagement with the *Admiral Keppel*, dying on the 18th.

Benjamin Deane: Appointed Captain of Marines, June 25, 1776; commanded company of Marines in battalion of Major Nicholas at Battles of Trenton, Assanpink, and Princeton; went north to Morristown with George Washington's Army and is known to have remained there until at least as late as

April 1, 1777; during this period assigned to artillery duty; commanded the Marines on board the *Hancock*, June 27, 1777, when the *Fox* was captured; resigned July 12, 1777.

James Disney: Appointed Captain of Marines on board the *Virginia*, October 22, 1776.

John Elliott: Doyle Sweeney's list of March 18, 1794, shows him "dead" on that date.

Robert Elliott: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Thomas Forrest: Stated by some authorities to have been a Marine officer; commanded Arnold Battery 1776-1777; later Lieutenant Colonel in Proctor's Regiment of Pennsylvania State Artillery; died March 20, 1825.

Robert George: A cousin of General George Rogers Clark; joined Captain James Willing in 1778 and participated in the Southwestern Expedition; joined General Clark's command with forty men in 1779; ceased to be a Marine officer after joining Clark; having settled on Clark's grant in Indiana, he died there before 1800.

John Grannis: Commanded Marine Guard of *Warren* in 1776; Paullin stated that the "complaints and charges against Hopkins" were taken to Philadelphia and presented to the Marine Committee by the "chief conspirator," "Captain John Grannis of the Marines."

Joseph Hardy: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776; promoted captain, October, 1776; on duty in Philadelphia on April 28, 1783, an original member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati (Saffell).

—Hayes: A narrative of Lieutenant Luke Matthewman of the Revolutionary Navy contains the statement: "the truth of which I had afterwards from Mr.

Hayes (a nephew of General Conway), who was Captain of Marines."

John Hazard: Included in list of Paullin.

William Holton: Included in list of Sweeney.

William Jones (Joans): Commissioned Captain of Marines, March 4, 1778; serving on the *Providence*, March 9, 1778.

Dennis Leary: Included in lists of Paulin and Sweeney.

William Matthewman: Included in list of Sweeney.

William Morris: According to a letter dated May 26, 1778, by Morris to John Paul Jones, the former thanked Jones for asking him to serve as Lieutenant of Marines on the *Ranger* and that he would "proceed to Brest as soon as possible"; whether he joined the *Ranger* is not known at this time; commissioned as Captain of Marines in June, 1777, and on this date was unemployed at Boston; appears on the Pension List of Maine as having served on the *Ranger*.

Robert Mullen (Mullan and Mullin): Commissioned Captain of Marines in November, 1775; served on board the *Alfred* and participated in the capture of New Providence, Bahamas, March 3, 1776; in the action between Hopkins' Squadron and the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776; commanded company of Nicholas' battalion of Marines in Battles of Trenton, Assanpink and Princeton; was probably the chief recruiting officer for Marines during the Revolution; after going north to Morristown and being detailed to artillery duty, Captain Mullan, according to a list dated February 27, 1777, escorted twenty-five British prisoners of war to Philadelphia; Captain Mullan was serving in Philadelphia on June 1, 1780, and also on April 28, 1783.

William Nicholson: Served on the *Warren* in 1778; participated in the

Penobscot Expedition in July, 1779; that he served in European waters is shown by a letter dated July 6, 1781, in which the Admiralty Officer informed Congress that Captain Nicholson held a commission signed by Mr. Hancock in blank and which had been forwarded to France; Captain Nicholson's name had been inserted in France and confirmation was requested; on July 16, 1781, this request was answered by commissioning Nicholson as a Lieutenant of Marines.

Maurice O'Connell: Served as Captain of Marines on *Pallas* in 1779, probably having a brevet commission forwarded signed in blank by Hancock to John Paul Jones; serving on board *Pallas* during action with *Scrapis* on September 23, 1779, and with the *Countess of Scarborough*; the Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscript shows that he was a "Captain, U. S. Marines."

George Jerry Osborn (Osborne): Appointed Captain of Marines, July 22, 1776; serving on board the frigate *Raleigh*, January 22, 1778; in November, 1779, was appointed to command the Marines on board the new ship then building at Portsmouth, N. H., under Captain John Barry; participated in the Penobscot Expedition in July, 1779.

Richard Palmes (Palmer): Appointed Captain of Marines, July 23, 1776; Marine Officer of the *Boston* during her cruise to France and return in 1778, during which cruise on March 10th, the *Boston* captured the *Martha*; participated in the Penobscot Expedition in July, 1779.

Matthew Parke: Appointed Captain of Marines, May 26, 1776; acted as recruiting officer for the *Ranger* in July, 1777, at Providence, R. I.; served on board the *Ranger* from October, 1777, until March, 1778, when he returned to America on

board the frigate *Deane*; served on board the *Alliance* during the engagement of the *Bon Homme Richard* and *Serapis* on September 23, 1779.

Miles Pennington: Captain of Marines on the *Reprisal*.

Jabez Perkins, 3d; serving on *Oliver Cromwell*, 1778-1779.

— Pickering: Killed in action with an enemy vessel while serving on board the *Hampden*, early in 1779.

Andrew Porter: See the June, 1921, number of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

John Rice: Served on board the *Dickinson*, of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

Eliphalet Roberts: Appointed Captain of Marines, April 11, 1777, on "the Colony ship" *Oliver Cromwell*, of Connecticut.

Gilbert Saltonstall: Son of Gurdon Saltonstall, born February 27, 1752, graduated Harvard College 1770, appointed Captain of Marines in June, 1776; served on board the *Trumbull* (Captain Porter was also on board as a volunteer), on June 2, 1780, in the engagement with the *Watt*, he being wounded eleven times; married Harriet Babcock; they had two children; Gurdon, who was professor of mathematics in the University of Alabama, and Gilbert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of J. Starr, of New London, and who died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., February 6, 1833.

Samuel Shaw: Appointed Captain of Marines, June 25, 1776; lost on *Randolph*.

Joseph Shoemaker: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

— Spence: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Joseph Squire: Lieutenant of Marines on Connecticut State brig-of-war *Defence* in February, 1776; appointed Captain of Marines on board the Connecticut

State ship *Defence*, January 15, 1778.

John Stewart: Appointed Captain of Marines, June 25, 1776.

James Troo: Captain of Marines on *Swallow* when that vessel was captured; confined in Forton Prison, England.

Elihu Trowbridge: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Abraham Van Dyck: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, July 24, 1776; served as First Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Queen of France* in 1778; served as First Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Saratoga* July 7, 1780.

— Walsh: Referred to by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester as commanding the Marines in the Penobscot Expedition (not corroborated by Collum).

John Welch: Served on board the *Cabot* in February, 1776.

James Willing: Born in Philadelphia, February 9, 1751; commissioned Captain in 1777; enlisted a company of Marines for purpose of securing neutrality of Mississippi Valley; left Pittsburg in armed boat *Rattletrap* January 10, 1778, and proceeded to Natchez and New Orleans; sent his troops back to Pittsburg under Lieutenant Robert George in 1779; captured at Mobile by British and sent to Long Island; said to have been exchanged for Henry Hamilton, Governor of Detroit; never married; died in Philadelphia, October 13, 1801.

LIEUTENANTS

William Barney: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney, being notated "dead" on latter list. Paullin shows two Barneys.

Henry Becker: Included in list of Sweeney.

Peter Bedford: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney, the latter list carrying the note, "resigned, July 5, 1779."

Victor Bicker, Jr.: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on board the frigate *Congress* on December 5, 1776; New York records carry him as "Lt. Capt. Mar." on board frigate *Congress*.

Ephraim Bill: Serving on board the *Confederacy* on May 22, 1780.

David Bill: Killed in action on board the *Trumbull* with *Watt* on June 2, 1780.

Gurdon Bill: On duty in Philadelphia, April 28, 1783.

Peregrine Brown: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776.

James Calderwood: His name appears in a general order dated September 4, 1776, detailing soldiers from the Army to serve as Marines in Arnold's Fleet on Lake Champlain, the order reading in part, "They will proceed directly and join General Arnold, under the command of Lieutenant Calderwood, of Marines."

Thomas Caldwell: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on March 8, 1776, on board the *Montgomery*, flagship of the Pennsylvania State Navy; discharged June 1, 1776, "as there is not to be a Second Lieutenant of Marines," to Steward.

Benjamin Catlin: Included in list of Paullin.

Seth Chapin: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

John Chilton: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney, being noted as "dead" on the latter list.

James Clark: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

James Cokely: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

James Connelly: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney, the last-named list carrying the note "dead."

William Cooper: Served as Second Lieutenant of Marines on the *Boston*, joining March 28, 1779.

David Cullam: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Robert Cummings: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Henry Dayton: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Robert Davis: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

— de Blondell: Served as Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Pallas*, in September, 1779, on the date that the *Bon Homme Richard* captured the *Serapis*; according to an account dated July 7, 1786, submitted to Continental Congress, Philadelphia by John Paul Jones, Lt. de Blondell shared in the prize money accruing from the capture of the British ship on September 23, 1779.

Panatier de la Falconier: Serving on board the *Randolph* on September 1, 1777.

Louis de la Valette: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, August 24, 1776.

John Dimsdell: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

John Dovie: The Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscript states that he was "Quartermaster, U. S. Marines."

Stephen Earl: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Bela Elderkin, of Windham, Conn.: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines, April 11, 1777, on "the Colony ship" *Oliver Cromwell*, of Connecticut.

John Elliott: Lieutenant U. S. Marines, serving on board the frigate *Deane* in Boston Harbor on November 24, 1778.

Thomas Elting: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Thomas Ehlenwood (Elwood and Ellenwood): Commissioned Lieutenant of Marines on August 24, 1778; served on board the *Alliance* during fight between *Bon Homme Richard* and *Serapis* on September 23, 1779; he was only Marine on board the *Alliance* on August

20, 1783, having entered the ship on this occasion on August 1, 1783.

Zebediah Farnham, of Windham, Conn.: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney; Lieutenant of Marines on ship *Providence* in 1780.

William Fielding: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

John Fiske: Serving on board the *Alfred* in February, 1776.

Thomas Fitzgerald: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

John Fitzpatrick: Killed in action while serving on board the *Alfred* during the engagement with the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776.

John G. Frazier: Correspondence between him and John Paul Jones indicates that it is possible that he served as a volunteer Marine officer during the cruise of the *Ranger* to France in 1777. (Captain Parke and Lieutenant Wallingford were the regular Marine officers of the *Ranger* at this time.)

Samuel Gamage: Appears on Pension Rolls of Vermont as having served on board the *Deane*; included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Gilmore: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on June 25, 1776; participated in Penobscot Expedition in 1779.

James Glasgow: Served on board the *Experiment* of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

Thomas Greenleaf: A Lieutenant in Capt. Edward Craft's Artillery; son of Joseph Greenleaf, of Boston; Lieutenant of Marines on board the brig *Angelica* out of Boston; captured by British on May 30, 1778; in Forton-Prison in England, but escaped in August, 1778, to France; requested, on February 8, 1779, "some appointment" under John Paul Jones, preferably "as a Marine officer."

Peter Green: Commissioned Lieuten-

ant of Marines on September 25, 1778, and on that date was serving at Boston.

John Guignace: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Roger Haddock: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Nathan Haskell: Joined the Massachusetts cruiser *Mars* as Lieutenant of Marines, June 5, 1780; killed in action with an enemy ship while serving on board *Mars*, off Nantes, France, September 9, 1780, in the twentieth year of his age; descendant of Roger Haskell, of Salem.

John Hambright, Jr.: Served on board the *General Greene*, of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

James Hamilton: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Jonas Hamilton: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Hamilton: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Richard Harrison: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines for frigate building in Maryland, June 26, 1776; serving on board the *Congress* when that vessel captured the *Savage* on September 6, 1781.

Samuel Hempsted: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Daniel Henderson: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776; commanded Marines of *Andrea Doria* in fight with *Racehorse* late in 1776; lost at sea.

Thomas Hinsdale: Reported in Calendar of John Paul Jones as "Mate of Marines" on the *Alliance* in 1779.

Samuel Holt: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Benjamin Huddle: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Huddle: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Robert Hunter: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Nathan Jackson: Lieutenant of Ma-

rines on Connecticut State sloop *Guilford* in 1779.

William Jennison: Born August 4, 1757, at Milford, Mass.; graduated from Harvard in 1774; appointed Lieutenant of Marines and ordered to the *Warren* in April, 1776, and one month later to recruiting duty; resigned from Marines in June, 1776, and entered Army; commissioned Lieutenant of Marines in February, 1777, on board *Boston* and served on board that vessel, except for a short period, until her capture at the surrender of Charleston, S. C.; on March 10, 1778, Lieutenant Jennison was on board the *Boston* in the action which resulted in the capture of the *Martha*; after the return of the *Boston* from a cruise to France, the Navy Board appointed him purser of the *Boston*, on November 14, 1778; on April 29, 1779, he was granted permission to go on a cruise of two weeks on the privateer *Resolution*; the *Resolution* was captured and officers and crew imprisoned at Halifax; Jennison was exchanged and reached the *Boston* on September 29, 1779; Jennison, on January 16, 1780, was allowed to act as a "Volunteer Officer" of Marines on board the *Boston*.

John Johnson: Recommended for promotion to Captain in letter dated November 17, 1776, to Abraham P. Lott.

— Kelly: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney; see O'Kelly.

Hugh Kirkpatrick: Included in list of Paullin.

James Kirkpatrick: Served as First Lieutenant on board the *Effingham*, of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

George Lavie (or Lovie): Mentioned as an "Acting Lieut., U. S. Marines," in Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscript.

Daniel Longstreet: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

David Love: Appointed First Lieuten-

ant of Marines, June 25, 1776; served with Captain Robert Mullan's Company on December 1, 1776 and on April 1, 1777; therefore must have participated in the battles of Trenton, Assanpink and Princeton, and gone north with Washington's Army; assigned to artillery duty in Spring of 1777 while serving in Washington's Army.

Jonas Macky: Served on board the *General Greene*, of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

— Magee: Led American Marines in an attack on a British vessel, in which attack he was killed, while serving on the *Boston*.

Peter Manifold: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Martin: Served on board the *Hancock* of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

Eugene McCarty (Macarty or Macarthy): An officer in Colonel Walsh's Irish Regiment of Artillery, French Army, given a brevet commission, signed by Hancock in blank and forwarded by him to John Paul Jones, to serve as junior Marine officer on board the *Bon Homme Richard*; on board the *Bon Homme Richard* during the engagement with the *Serapis*, September 23, 1779.

James McClure: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776; participated in the Penobscot Expedition, July, 1779.

Richard McClure: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Charles McHarron: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Robert McNeal: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney; the latter list carrying the note, "Resigned, April 5, 1778."

Stephen Meade (Mead or Meede): Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney; appointed First Lieutenant of Marines,

July 22, 1776; serving on board the *Raleigh*, January 22, 1777.

Jonathan Mix: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Hugh Montgomery: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on June 25, 1776; records show that he was with Captain Robert Mullan's company of Marines in battalion of Major Nicholas on December 1, 1776, and April 1, 1777, so he therefore must have crossed the Delaware on Christmas Eve, 1776, with Washington and fought in the battles of Trenton, Assanpink and Princeton; proceeded north with Washington and assigned to artillery duty; appointed First Lieutenant in Proctor's Artillery Regiment "from Lieutenant of Marines, March 14, 1777; died May 15, 1777"; another authority contains information that would contradict this date of death since it states that he was a member of the Patriotic Association of Philadelphia in 1778; this same authority states that he was later promoted to Captain.

Abel Morgan: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776; commanded Marines on board the *Lexington* when that vessel engaged the *Edward*, April 7, 1776; commanded the Marines on board the frigate *Washington*, October 26, 1777.

James Morrison: Appointed March 23, 1776; Marine officer on board the *Montgomery*, flagship of the Pennsylvania State Navy.

Alexander Neilson: Included in the lists of Paullin and Sweeney, the latter list noting, "Resigned, April 5, 1778."

James Jerry O'Kelly: The name "Kelly" appears on Paullin's and Sweeney's list and it is presumed "O'Kelly" is intended; an officer in Colonel Walsh's Irish Regiment of Artillery, French Army, given a brevet commission, signed by Hancock in blank and

forwarded by him to John Paul Jones; served on board the *Bon Homme Richard* as junior Marine officer during engagement with *Serapis*, September 23, 1779.

Avery Parker: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Ebenezer Peck: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on board the galley *Whiting* of the Connecticut State Navy on June 19, 1776.

Thomas Plunkett: Commissioned Lieutenant of Marines, December 9, 1776, and on that date was in Maryland.

Samuel Powars: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Thomas Pownal (Pownel): Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776; Journals of Congress, June 26, 1776, states that Thomas Pownal was appointed First Lieutenant "for the frigate building in Maryland"; served as junior Marine officer on the *Hancock* June 27, 1777, when the *Fox* was captured; name appears on a list of prisoners on board the *Felicity* in 1778, stating he was serving on board the frigate *America* when captured in 1778.

John Prentice: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on "the Colony ship" *Oliver Cromwell*, of Connecticut, on April 11, 1777.

Samuel Pritchard: Commissioned Lieutenant of Marines on September 20, 1777, and was serving on the *Deane* on that date; serving on the *Alliance*, March 30, 1781.

William Radford: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Franklin Reade: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776.

Nathaniel Richards: Name appears on a list of Revolutionary naval pensioners of Connecticut as having served on the *Alfred* as a Lieutenant of Marines.

Alpheus Rice: Commissioned First

Lieutenant of Marines for duty on the brig *Hampden*, August 29, 1776.

Samuel Smedley: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on the Colony (Connecticut) brig *Defence*; promoted to First Lieutenant, January, 1777.

Jabez Smith, Jr., of Groton: Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Trumbull* and killed in action with *Watt* while serving on board the *Trumbull*, June 2, 1780.

Samuel Snowden: Served on board the *Franklin*, of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

Walter Spooner: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Edward (Edmond) Stack: Son of "Stack of Crotts"; Sub-Lieutenant in Colonel Walsh's Irish Regiment of Artillery, French Army; given a brevet commission, signed by Hancock in blank and forwarded by him to John Paul Jones; commanded the Marines on board the *Bon Homme Richard* when that vessel captured the *Serapis*, September 23, 1776; during the engagement was "commanding in the maintop," and was highly commended by John Paul Jones; King Louis XVI granted Stack a pension of four hundred livres to show his pleasure with Stack's conduct during the engagement; In a letter dated October 21, 1779, "Stack of Crotts" (father) wrote John Paul Jones, fearing his son is dead, saying if he has served "like a gentleman and a soldier, I shan't half regret his death," "his loss will lie heavy 'pon me the rest of my days;" early in December, 1779, Stack rejoined his regiment which soon thereafter sailed for the West Indies; applied for membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

Daniel Starr: Wounded in action while serving on board the *Trumbull* in the engagement with the *Watt*, June 2, 1780, and died four days later.

John Martin Strobagh: Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Hornet* until May 14, 1776; the sea disagreed with him and he accepted an appointment of third lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Artillery Company; after being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in Proctor's Artillery Regiment he died on December 2, 1778.

Benjamin Thompson: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines in Captain Palmes' company, July 24, 1776; serving on board the *Ranger* in 1778.

Nathaniel Thwing: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on July 22, 1776; serving as Second Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Raleigh* on January 22, 1778; participated in the Penobscot Expedition in July, 1779.

John Trevett: Served as First Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Columbus* at the capture of New Providence, Bahamas, March 3, 1776; prior to this he served on board the *Providence*; served on board the *Providence* during the second descent on New Providence, Bahamas, January 27, 1778.

George Trumbull: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney, the following note appearing on the latter list, "Discharged March 4, 1778."

Thomas Turner: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Zebulon Varnam: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

— Wadsworth: Included in list of Sweeney.

Samuel Wallingford (Wallingsford): Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney; letter dated July 15, 1777, John Paul Jones to Lieut. Samuel Wallingford orders that since he has been nominated "Lieutenant of Marines," he will enlist seamen to serve under Jones, etc.; letter dated August 24, 1777, Jones to Parke states that "Lieut. Wallingford" reported cartridges suited to the musket;

"killed by a musket shot in the head" (diary of Surgeon Ezra Green), April 24, 1778, while serving on board the *Ranger* when the *Drake* was captured; "In the evening" of April 25th, wrote Surgeon Ezra Green, "committed the body of Lt. Wallingford to the deep with Honours due to so brave an officer"; his son George Washington Wallingford, born in Somersworth, N. H., an infant two months old at time of his father's death, was a distinguished lawyer of Maine; many descendants of Lieutenant Wallingford are living in New England.

James Warren: Commissioned a lieu-

tenant of Marines on October 2, 1778, and was serving on board the *Alliance* on that date, and until at least 1779.

William Waterman: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Wallemen: Commissioned Lieutenant of Marines, March 4, 1778.

Jacob White: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on the *Trumbull*, October 16, 1776.

James Hoard Wilson: Killed in action while serving on board the *Cabot* in the action with the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776.

Jonathan Woodworth: Included in the lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

The death on December 10th of Miss Sue M. Young, a former clerk of the National Society, is announced with deep sorrow. Her resignation in 1920, at the close of twenty-five years of untiring and devoted service was a source of deep regret to all her associates and friends connected with the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ATTENTION, CHAPTER REGENTS!

The new list of Chapter Regents is now ready—the official mailing list of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

If Chapter Regents are not receiving official D. A. R. mail or their addresses are incorrectly listed, it is because the Organizing Secretary General has neither been notified of such changes nor of Chapter elections.

Reports of the election of Chapter officers date of election, and duration of term, as well as all changes in addresses should be reported promptly.

MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.



Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



V. PIONEER WOMEN

1. GENERAL.—For the general subject of Pioneer Women see Bruce, *Woman in the Making of America*, ch. 4; or Mrs. Logan, *Part Taken by Women in American History*, 22-104. These are largely individual biography. For a somewhat more theoretical statement see Calhoun, *Social History of the American Family*, ii, 103-109, 161-170. An older and rather popular book, interesting if accessible, is W. W. Fowler's *Woman on the Frontier*.

2. THE FRONTIER AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.—The significance and importance of the frontier in the development of the United States has only recently been realized. Each new advance to the West has involved a rebuilding of civilization, borrowed but not imitated from the East, all passing through similar phases, but each differing from the previous one. At the same time, the new societies thus created, with their new aspirations and demands, have reacted powerfully on the older settled country. For a general study see F. J. Turner, *Significance of the Frontier in American History*, published in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1893, reprinted in his *Frontier in American History* and Bullock's *Readings in Economics*. Similar discussions may be found in Garrison, *Westward Extension*, ch. i; Oroly's *Promise of American Life*, ch. i.

3. FRONTIER LIFE.—General descriptions of living conditions on the Frontier, in which women were a vitally important factor, are numerous. Examples are Roosevelt, *Winning of the West*, ch. 5; McMaster, *History of the People of the United States*, ii, 572-578; Green, H. C., *Pioneer Mothers of America*, vol. i, ch. 7.

4. THE COLONIAL FRONTIER.—The influence of colonial conditions on the status of women has already been indicated. In addition may be cited Green, *Pioneer Mothers of America*, vol. i, ch. 8. Examples of their part and sufferings in the colonial Indian wars are found in such stories as that of Hannah Dustin (Green, *Pioneer Mothers*, 375-387, and Eunice Williams Palfrey, *New England*, iv, 264, or Baker, C. A. *True Stories of New England Captives*, 128-154) both are briefly told by Bancroft, *History of the United States*, ii, 182-183, 195-196.

5. KENTUCKY AND THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.—The citation already given from Roosevelt

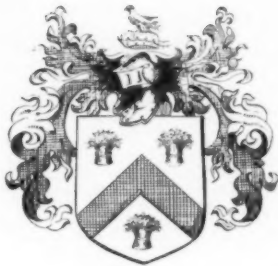
furnishes a good picture of the conditions which surrounded those women who made part of the first movement beyond the Alleghenies into western Virginia and Kentucky, see also Thwaites, *Daniel Boone*, 24-34, and Bruce, H. A., *Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road*, 68-83. Shaler's *Kentucky*, 61-64, tells the experiences of the first white woman in Kentucky, Mary Inglis, who was captured by Indians and escaped and reached her home in Virginia. As on the older frontier, women had their part in the wars which wrested this country from the Indians and much of the available material deals with the deeds of individuals, for example: Elizabeth Zane (Logan, *Part Taken by Women*, 160-162, or Shaler's *Kentucky*, 83-85).

6. THE OLD NORTHWEST.—Pioneer living conditions and Indian conflicts differed little in the states north of the Ohio. For a general description see McMaster, v, 152-166. F. A. Ogg, *The Old Northwest*, 110-130 (*Chronicles of America Series*) describes its lighter as well as its more serious aspects.

7. THE SOUTHWEST.—In the earliest days the situation of the pioneer woman in the South was not essentially different from that of her northern sister. A good description of the patriarchal immigration and life of the period is found in Swedes' *Memorials of a Southern Planter*, especially chapters 5, 6, and 9; a more general description in Putnam, E. J., *The Lady*, 282-323.

8. THE PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN STATES.—For a general sketch of pioneer conditions on the Plains see McMaster, vol. 8, ch. 95. A sympathetic picture of woman's life under later conditions is given by Miss McCracken *Women of America*, ch. i. Special phases are described in Mrs. Custer's *Tenting on the Plains* and Grace G. Seton-Thompson's *A Woman Tenderfoot*.

9. THE PACIFIC COAST.—Josiah Royce's *California* emphasizes the part played by women in the new society established on the Pacific; see p. 348-358 and 391-395 for conditions in San Francisco and at the mines, as well as p. 403-407. For the sufferings of the immigrants see Royce, 240-246; and McMaster, viii, 600-609. For Oregon see McMaster, vi, 447-453 and W. D. Lyman, *The Columbia River*, 146-154, 169-178.



Blake

BLAKE

The Blake family of Wiltshire, England, took its name from Blakeland, a parish in that county. The first recorded mention of the family is in 1286, when Robert de Blakeland was assessed on the Wiltshire Roll of Subsidies, for the requirements of Edward 1st.

His descendant, Robert Blake, of Calne, was assessed on the Wiltshire Roll in 1347, for a large amount to meet the requirements of Edward 3rd.

A later descendant, Robert Blake of Calne, by his marriage with Avice, daughter of John Wallop, of Southampton, acquired large estates in that county. Robert and his wife are buried in the Church at Calne, where in stained glass windows, he is represented as habited in armor, with a surcoat charged with his armorial bearings; while his wife appears in a long robe with a scarf embroidered with the arms of the family.

One branch of Robert's descendants removed to Hampshire, later appearing in Somersetshire, where the family is first represented by Humphrey Blake who purchased large estates in Over Stowey, where he became Lord of the Manor and patron of the Church at Over Stowey and at Aisholt. He died in 1558.

Admiral Robert Blake of England, Humphrey's great grandson, bore as his personal arms, on his ships, the Arms of the Wiltshire Blakes.

Another great grandson, William Blake of Pitminster, Somersetshire, came to New England, with his family in 1635 and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, becoming the common ancestor of many branches of the family in America.

Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Carrie M. Watson Weis.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Galt

GALT

The earliest appearance of the family name of Galt in records, occurs in Denmark. It is quite probable that the family had its origin there, and that certain members, migrating to Scotland, furnished the originators of the Scotch and Irish Galts, from whom the various American branches of the family have sprung.

The name belongs to one of Denmark's oldest and noblest families, often being seen in connection with old castles, etc. There was hardly a Cathedral in Denmark that did not have a chair with the Galt armorial bearings on its back, and twenty-six estates in that country alone have been owned and occupied by various branches of the Galt family.

The first ancestor of whom we have positive knowledge was Herr Mogens Lagesen, knighted in 1397. He was buried in the Cathedral of Roeskilde. His grandson, Herr Mogens Ebbesen Galt, of Thyrrstrup, knighted 1444, was Governor of Aalholm and Kolding Castle and died 1481.

Herr Mogens Ebbesen's second son Ebbe Mogensen, Governor of Helsingborg, killed in battle in 1500, in Ditmarshen, married Sophie Holg. Peders daughter, and their son was Peder Ebgesen, of Thyrrstrup, Palsgaard, Birkelse, etc. He was Councillor of State, died 1548, and is buried in Sovind Church. His tombstone still exists. He married Ingeborg Drefeld, Giord's daughter and is the ancestor of the younger branch of the family, which branch became extinct in the death in 1698, of Knud Henrik Galt, of Viiumgaard, the last man of the family.

Therefore the name is perpetuated through the oldest branch, alone, and the Coat-of-Arms is rightly used by them.

Used through the courtesy of Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger (Lucy Galt) Organizing Secretary General. N.S.D.A.R.

STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

The twenty-eighth State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held October 5, 1921, at Milford, by invitation of Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter. It was held in the First Congregational Church.

As the organ pealed out the inspiring strains of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, the color bearers and ushers appeared, followed by our beloved President General, Mrs. Minor, and National and State officers and guests. Connecticut is so fond and proud of her President General that even the sacredness of the edifice could not restrain the enthusiastic greeting to her; in fact it was a thank offering for her safe return and that of our loved State Regent and State Vice Regent.

The invocation was given by the pastor of the church, Reverend Leslie B. Briggs, followed by singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and the salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. William F. Hopson, State Chairman on Correct Use of the Flag.

Mrs. Nicholas M. Pond, Regent of the hostess chapter, gave a splendid address, and Judge Omar Platt, representing the town of Milford, also welcomed us.

The response of our State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, stirred the hearts of all. Only a part of it can be given here.

"Service, conscientious public service, is sorely needed in our country today—service to counteract the downward tendency and face the calamity howlers with words of cheer and faith. There is too much fear in America—fear of panic, fear of unemployment, fear of losing high profits, fear of working for lower wage. We can render service in moulding public sentiment to a higher level. Let us keep in our hearts the words of the President General, 'Do not forget that the allied flags still stand for civilization, for freedom, for liberty under law, for honor and good faith among nations.' Believe me, the safety of America depends upon standing by the Allies now as much as ever it did upon the drive of the American armies on the battlefields of France. The only thing Germany fears is force. Germany fears only so long as the lash is in sight and the American flag flies on the Rhine."

Miss Dorothy Smith gave three violin solos, and Mrs. Susan Hawley Davis, of Bridgeport, sang several songs.

Reverend Harris Edward Starr, pastor of Pilgrim Church, New Haven, gave a fine address on "Anglo-American Friendship."

Greetings were given by Mrs. John F. Yawger, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Vice President General of Vermont; Mrs. Charles W. Nash, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Clarence F. Jenne, President General of United States Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Leonard D. Mayhew, President of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. Frank A. Corbin, President of Connecticut Chapter of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. It was announced with regret that Mrs. Livingston Hunter, Treasurer General, could not be present.

The morning session closed with singing "America the Beautiful," and an organ postlude by Mr. Lorenzo Oviatt.

The afternoon session opened with two selections on the organ by Mr. Oviatt and singing of the Connecticut State Song by the audience. "A Reminiscence—Chateau Rosa Bonheur" was to have been given by Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Vice Regent, but owing to illness in her family she was unable to be present. This was a matter of deep regret to all, and a telegram of love and sympathy was sent from the meeting to Mrs. Bissell. Also one of greeting was sent to Michigan Conference, then assembled in Detroit.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, was given enthusiastic greeting when she rose to give a short account of "A D.A.R. Visit to England and France."

Mrs. Mary W. Roe, dressed in Indian costume, gave an address on "The American Indian."

Singing, followed by the benediction, and we passed out to the chapter house of Freelove Baldwin Stow on the village green, where a reception was held and tea enjoyed.

In the evening a banquet in honor of the President General and National Officers was given in the Municipal Building. A feature of the program was the guessing of conundrums, which were printed on the menu cards,

and the correct answers given from the platform. Impersonations and dances were also given, and Governor Lake gave a rousing talk on "Ideals of our Ancestry and Living up to Them."

(MRS. FREDERICK S.) ANNA M. G. STEVENS,
State Recording Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI

The Gulf Coast Chapter was hostess to the sixteenth annual State Conference, which convened in Gulfport, February 21st. The Court

on "Tracing the Descendants of the Early Colonists to Mississippi."

The morning sessions were held in the Great Southern Hotel, headquarters of the Conference. Immediately after luncheon on Tuesday the delegates went by motor to old Fort Maurepas across the Back Bay of Biloxi, where the recently erected boulder which Gulf Coast Chapter had placed on the occasion of the 221st anniversary of the landing of d'Iberville. Doctor Boyd welcomed the guests and gave a brief sketch of the settlement, the third



THIS STONE MARKS THE SITE OF FORT MAUREPAS AND OLD BILOXI, ERECTED BY THE GULF COAST CHAPTER, APRIL 8, 1920, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 221ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE COLONY

House, used for the evening sessions, seemed especially adapted for the occasion.

"Assembly" by the Gulfport Naval Station Band called the meeting to order. The Officers and those on the program for the evening were escorted to the stage by twelve pages taken from the older members of the Children of the American Revolution.

After the Invocation by the Reverend Dr. Newman, the Mayor, Mr. Haydon welcomed the guests on behalf of the city. Mrs. H. H. Sneed, Chapter Regent, introduced Mrs. J. H. Wynn, State Regent, who reviewed the year's work and told of Chapters she had organized in Mexico, having returned from that country in order to attend this Conference. Miss Bessie Bell, State Registrar, read an interesting paper

oldest in the United States. Mrs. E. J. Bowers, Organizing Regent, presented to Mrs. Wynn, from the Chapter, a gavel made from cedar taken from a tree which shelters the stone, saying in part: "The cedar is an ancient and honorable wood, having particular mention in the Book of Books and hasn't it a part, the greater part, too, of our own initials, 'D.A.R.'?"

An original poem by Mrs. L. F. Hinsdale, written for the occasion and dedicated to the Chapter, was read by her and received much praise.

The exercises concluded, the delegates were driven to the White House, where Mrs. Cora E. White gave a charming reception in their honor. Tempting refreshments, fine orchestral

music, the swish of the waves and charming companionship would have kept the party indefinitely but a tea was given later in the afternoon by two chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in honor of their sister organization.

Wednesday was the closing day of the Conference. At one o'clock Hostess Chapter entertained the delegates and guests at a luncheon at the Southern Hotel; eleven tables seated the sixty-five persons present. There were toasts a plenty. Miss Bessie Bell's, "My Ancestor," was most amusing. Dr. Margaret Carraway was Toastmistress, and no better selection could have been made. Mrs. Andrew Gray responded to the "New Citizen." She made a plea for dignity, thoughtful study and tenacity of purpose in our new relation to the State. To the Commandant of the Naval Station, Captain Crenshaw, the thanks of the Conference were expressed for the delightful music furnished by the Naval Station Band during the convention.

ZOE POSEY,

State Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots.

MONTANA

The eighteenth annual Conference of the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Helena, October 19th and 20th, with Oro Fino Chapter as hostess. For the first time every Chapter in the State was represented at the Conference. Montana is a large State and some of those attending had to travel a long distance.

The Conference was formally opened on the afternoon of the 19th at the Y.W.C.A., where the meetings were held. Shortly after the Regent called the Conference to order a large basket of white and yellow chrysanthemums were brought in, a gift from the American Legion. This was very much appreciated. The reports of the State Officers and State Chairmen of National Committees were excellent. The State Chairman on Correct Use of the Flag compiled a pamphlet on this subject, containing useful information and instructions; these pamphlets were distributed to the different Chapters and placed where they would be of the greatest use.

In the evening a banquet was held at the Placer Hotel, and the guests numbered seventy-five. Mrs. Lemuel Barnes, of New York, and Mrs. Morrow, of Idaho, gave delightful addresses at the Conference.

Wednesday morning the Conference was again called to order. The ten Chapters adopted fifty boys in the tuberculosis ward at the soldiers' hospital near Helena, each Chapter taking five names and pledging itself to see that each boy is remembered in some way once

a week. A trip was made to the hospital by the delegates and oranges and fruit taken to the boys. A visit to the State Capitol was made and Governor Dixon gave a short address. Tea was served at the home of the Regent of Oro Fino Chapter where good-byes were said and the eighteenth Conference of the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution was at an end, all voting Oro Fino Chapter a perfect hostess.

(Mrs. C. A.) EMMA M. BLACKBURN,
Historian.

OHIO

The Twenty-second Annual Conference of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution met in Toledo, March 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1921, with Ursula Wolcott and Fort Industry Chapters as hostesses. The opening session was held in the First Congregational Church Tuesday evening. The program opened with the processional, "America the Beautiful," Mrs. Charles Sumner Johnson presiding at the organ, and the pages escorted to the platform the President General, Mrs. George M. Minor, accompanied by the State Regent, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, followed by Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice President General from Ohio, the State Officers, speakers and entertaining Regents. The Reverend Frank E. Duddy, Assistant Pastor of the First Congregational Church, offered the invocation, which was followed by a solo, "Psalm of Thanksgiving," rendered by Mrs. Wm. McGervey, State Secretary.

Mrs. William Magee Wilson, State Regent, presided, and introduced Miss Anna K. Whitaker, Vice Regent of Fort Industry Chapter; Mrs. Charles H. Shields, Regent of Ursula Wolcott Chapter; Judge Silas E. Hurin, representing the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. J. Kent Hamilton, ex-State Regent of Ohio. To their cordial greetings Mrs. James H. Allen, State Vice Regent, responded, after which Mr. Clarence R. Ball sang "The Star Spangled Banner." A stirring address on "Home and Country," by our President General, followed by the singing of "America," closed the first evening's program.

The business sessions of the Conference were held in the assembly room at the Toledo Woman's Club, beginning March 16th, at 9.30 o'clock, Mrs. William M. Wilson, State Regent, presiding. At this session, the guests of the Conference, Mrs. George M. Minor, President General, Miss Alice L. McDuffee, State Regent of Michigan, and Dr. Eleanor Adams, President of Oxford College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, were introduced and spoke briefly. It was considered a great honor by the Ohio Daughters to have presented to them at the

OREGON

Wednesday afternoon session, Mrs. Samantha Flint, a Real Daughter and a member of Ursula Wolcott Chapter. Aside from the hearing of several Chapter reports, this session was given over to an interesting address on "What the Immigrant Thinks," by Mr. Joseph Remenyi, of Cleveland.

On Wednesday evening the annual banquet was held in the Toledo Club. The State Regent acted as Toastmistress, carrying out the plan of hearing "Words of Cheer from Many Daughters," which was literally the message brought to the Ohio Daughters and their guests. On this occasion the Toledo Sons of the American Revolution presented to the Conference a handsome basket of flowers and their representative, Colonel Moulton Houck, former President of the Ohio Sons, gave a short address. Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker's report as Chairman of the George Washington Memorial Association, was presented during the evening.

After the opening exercises on Thursday morning a short memorial service was held for the fifty members who have died during the year.

The reports of the Chapter Regents and State Chairmen were heard with great interest. The report of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial was of especial interest and aroused much valuable discussion. The report was read by Mrs. Austin Brant, of Canton, State Chairman of this Committee. On Thursday evening Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, Vice President General and former State Regent, gave an impressive talk on the "Better Film Movement." Mrs. Harris is National Chairman of Patriotic Education and this movement is an important feature of the work of that Committee. The arranged program for the evening consisted of an address, "The Evolution of Our National Character," by Dr. Clayton C. Kohl, Bowling Green State Normal College; a song in costume, "The Pilgrims," by Mrs. Robert Bronson Taylor, and an address "New England Womanhood," by Mrs. Claude Thompson, Secretary of Cincinnati Chapter.

After the reading of the final Chapter reports, on Friday morning the State Vice Regent, Mrs. James H. Allen, Chairman of Americanization and Patriotic Education, was called upon for the report of her committee.

A cordial invitation for 1922 was extended to the Conference by Mrs. C. Franz, Regent of Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron, which was accepted with appreciation by the State Regent and members of the Conference.

Mrs. Wilson, State Regent, adjourned the Conference at noon on Friday.

MARTHA DOWNS McGERVEY,
State Secretary.

At Salem, March 18 and 19, 1921, the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution held their eighth annual State Conference. Chemeketa Chapter, Salem, and Sarah Childress Polk Chapter, Dallas, were hostesses in the Capitol Building, which had been turned over to the Daughters for the occasion by the State Officials. Governor Olcott, as well as the delegates and visitors, appreciated the work of the Decorating Committee which had transformed the legislative hall with vines, flowers, the State Flag, the D.A.R. emblem and Old Glory. The portraits of former Governors looked upon an interesting event as the Vice President General from Oregon, Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, and the State Regent, Mrs. John A. Keating, and her corps of officers, preceded by six youthful pages, marched up the centre aisle to the speaker's platform.

Mrs. John A. Keating opened the Conference, the invocation being given by Mrs. W. A. Smick, of Roseburg, followed by the singing of America, led by Miss Ruth Johns. The Flag Salute was led by Mrs. William D. Field, of Boston, Mass., State Chairman of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag. Mrs. U. G. Shipley, of Chemeketa Chapter, and Mrs. Charles B. Sunberg, of Sarah Childress Polk Chapter, welcomed the Conference. A few words were spoken by Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, Past State Regent.

The address of the State Regent expressed the strong spirit of Americanization prevailing among the activities of Oregon's eight hundred Daughters. The three big objects undertaken by the National Society have received the one hundred per cent. support of Oregon. The Guernsey Scholarship Fund, the Tomasee School, a scholarship to the Schaufler School, two scholarships in the Americanization course, the Manual, the fountain, and the painting were objects of the chapters' work. The D.A.R. of Oregon gave \$500 to the Womans' Memorial Building at the State University of Oregon.

Following the morning session, the delegates were served with a luncheon tendered by the patriotic womens' organizations of Salem. Five presiding officers extended patriotic greetings. The afternoon session was opened with the singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," followed by the recital of prayer used by George Washington. A Memorial Service was then conducted by the Chaplain. Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson was the chief speaker at this session. The Anti-Japanese Bill and the Dr. Owens Adair Medical Test Bill, affecting applicants for marriage licenses, were the chief topics and our women were besought to do all in their power to further the purposes of these bills.

During the "Historian's Hour," the State Historian, Mrs. R. F. Walters, presented 129 military and non-military War Service Records of American participation in the World War, eight representing women, all properly compiled for filing with the Historian General. A duplicate volume is retained in the state. Service flags of the Chapters were reverently laid away. A picture of Oregon's famous historical woman, Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, was greeted with a silent tribute as the "mother

Ocean-to-Ocean Highway as it passes through Oregon. The Conference, in recognition of the courtesies extended by the State, resolved to present to the State a brass railing to be placed around the State Seal in the rotunda of the Capitol. The Conference also favored the preservation of the battleship *Oregon* for some useful or historic purpose and also the recognition of the United Spanish War Veterans; that desecration of monuments and markers placed by the D.A.R. of Oregon be prohibited



OREGON STATE CONFERENCE IN SESSION IN THE STATE CAPITOL

of equal suffrage in the Northwest." Miss Dorothy Duniway, who was covering the Conference for the *Oregonian*, thanked the Conference for the honor accorded her grandmother.

Friday evening, the House of Representatives witnessed a brilliant reception, Governor Olcott welcoming the visitors.

Saturday morning, resolutions were presented relating to Chapter Naturalization Committees, Flag Law programs, the purchase of Moore House and Farm, the erection of National Old Trails' Road Signs along the

by law, that there be compulsory Flag Instruction in the Public Schools.

Mrs. Esther Allen Jobes, called attention to the passage by the State Legislature of the Home Teacher Act.

Seventeen chapters in the state are active in promoting the objects of the Society. Americanization work affecting eighteen nationalities, through the schools, friendly meetings, naturalization classes and an All-American Day at the State Fair, Salem, under the supervision of Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson. Constitution Day

is observed by the majority of the chapters. Red Cross seals, European Relief Work, Chinese Relief Work and cooperation with Camp Fire Girls, the Big Sisterhood, Day Nursery, Y.W.C.A., Community Service, and the Visiting Nurse Association are all on the list. The State Regent spoke on "Constructive Patriotism of the D.A.R. on a Chautauqua Program." Several markers are to be erected soon. Flags have been presented, thousands of copies of the American's Creed distributed, as well as flag information.

Three granddaughters of "Real Daughters" were present at the Conference and took part in the proceedings; Mrs. Mary Barlow Wilkins and Mrs. C. E. Wolverton, both of Multnomah Chapter, and Miss Anne M. Lang, of Quenett Chapter. Memorial Day is especially observed by the chapters, but an impressive ceremony was held by the Dalles Chapter, when a large silk flag was presented to the American Legion, over the grave of Margaret McClure Varney, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier and the grandmother of our State Treasurer, Miss Anne Lang.

Yamhill Chapter reports locating the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, William Cannon, who came with the Astor Fur Company.

In behalf of Multnomah and Willamette Chapters, Mrs. Murray Manville invited the Ninth State Conference to meet in Portland in 1921. The invitation was unanimously accepted.

The Conference which had been of unusual interest was closed with the singing of "God Be with You 'Till We Meet Again."

HENRIETTA G. WALTERS,
State Historian.

VERMONT

The twenty-second annual Conference of the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Armory in Windsor, October 12th, with a record attendance, over 200 being present at the afternoon session. Ascotney Chapter was assisted in entertaining by Ottaquechee Chapter of Woodstock and Thomas Chittenden Chapter of White River Junction.

The State Regent, Mrs. John H. Stewart, of Middlebury, presided at all the sessions. Other officers present were Mrs. Robert W. McCuen, State Treasurer; Mrs. Ada F. Gillingham, State Historian; Mrs. Wilfred F. Root, State Librarian; Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Vice President General from Vermont; Mrs. George B. Walton, chairman of Patriotic Education and Americanization; Mrs. Arthur W. Norton, Chairman of MAGAZINE Committee; Mrs. G. H. Ripley, Chairman of Reciprocity; Mrs. H. C. Jackson, Chairman of Revolutionary Relics,

and Mrs. E. P. S. Moor, Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag. The National Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag was also present and addressed the Conference. Mrs. Daniel A. Loomis acted as Secretary *pro tempore*.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. John H. Stewart, Middlebury; Vice Regent, Miss Jennie A. Valentine, Bennington; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Winfield S. Huntley, Middlebury; Recording Secretary, Mrs. D. A. Loomis, Burlington; Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Prouty, Montpelier; Historian, Mrs. Frank H. Gillingham, Woodstock; Chaplain, Mrs. A. B. Ingrem, Rutland; Librarian, Mrs. Wilfred F. Root, Brattleboro.

The outstanding feature of the afternoon's program was the address by Chancellor McGown, who told of the wonderful work which is being done at the American International College at Springfield, Mass.

A seven-piece orchestra composed of Mrs. Jones, first violin; Mrs. MacLoud, second violin; Herbert Wood, piano; Herbert Williams and Arthur Quimby, clarinets, and Mrs. Shultis, traps and drums, played selections and also furnished music during the reception.

A recital, "Priscilla and John Alden," was given by Miss Florence Sturtevant. Several vocal selections were rendered by Frank Slater, of West Lebanon, with Mrs. Slater as accompanist.

Following the program was a reception to the State Officers of the Vermont Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution.

ADA FAIRBANKS GILLINGHAM,
State Historian.

WEST VIRGINIA

Responding to the cordial invitation of Buford Chapter, the largest delegation of West Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution ever assembled, met for their sixteenth annual State Conference in the Frederick Hotel, Huntington, on October 5 and 6, 1921. The business meetings were held in the charmingly decorated assembly room. The sessions began Wednesday morning, with Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, State Regent, presiding.

After the opening from the Ritual, Mrs. Charles R. Comer, Vice Regent of the hostess Chapter, gave an address of welcome, to which Mrs. Robert J. Reed, State Vice Regent, ably responded. The annual address of the State Regent was most interesting, and covered briefly the work of the past year. The reports of the State Officers and State Chairman of National Committees showed that each department of the State and National work is being carried on with all possible zeal and efficiency.

Reports of the Chapter Regents showed that each Chapter is up to the minute, while their

lines of special work vary. West Virginia is 100 per cent., having met all her obligations for the year. The Chapters are doing much toward patriotic education by instruction for the foreigners in the State, contributing to the southern mountain schools, and giving prizes in local public schools. For lack of space we will mention only a few of the Chapters which are doing special work: Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, Morgantown, supports annually in West Virginia University two \$250 scholarships; Lowther Fitz Randolph, Salem, has a scholarship in Salem College, and Wheeling Chapter, Wheeling, has placed four inscribed bronze tablets along the sixteen miles of "Old Trail Roads" marking the National Highway which runs through West Virginia at Wheeling.

The hostess Chapter provided prominent speakers and special music for the different sessions. The social functions were most enjoyable. On the evening of October 4th, Mrs. Charles R. Wilson and Mrs. Arthur S. Emmons gave at the home of Mrs. Wilson a formal reception to the visiting delegates and friends. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Charles W. Watts entertained visitors at her beautiful home, "Kenwood." Wednesday evening a banquet was given at the Frederick Hotel. Thursday noon a luncheon was served at the Farr Hotel. Thursday afternoon Mrs. C. Lloyd Ritter gave a delightful reception at her home, "Ritter Place."

At the last session on Thursday afternoon Mrs. R. H. Edmondson, Morgantown, Past Vice President General nominated for Vice President General our State Regent, Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, Buckhannon, who has so ably filled the office of State Treasurer, State Vice Regent and State Regent. Mrs. Heavner's candidacy was unanimously endorsed by the State Conference.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: State Regent, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Wheeling; State Vice Regent, Mrs. W. H. Conaway, Fairmont; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Roy A. Lough, Morgantown; State Corresponding Secretary, Miss Leta Snodgrass, Buckhannon; State Treasurer, Mrs. C. R. Comer, Huntington; State Registrar, Mrs. R. S. Meyer, Point Pleasant; State Chaplain, Mrs. L. H. Harrison, Charleston; State Historian, Mrs. S. W. Walker, Martinsburg; State Librarian Miss Rachel Snyder, Shepherdstown; State Honorary Life Historian, Mrs. John McColloch, Point Pleasant.

The Conference adjourned to meet with the Daniel Davisson Chapter in Clarksburg in October 1922.

LETA SNODGRASS,
State Corresponding Secretary.

WYOMING

The Seventh Annual State Conference of the Wyoming Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Greybull, October 5, 1921.

The State Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$52.74. The State Regent reported many helpful and interesting things. The most important were the following:

1. Patriotic Education Committees have work in schools among American children in order to combat Bolshevik spirit which is more prevalent than is realized. The special work for D.A.R. members in teaching the proper respect for the flag and patriotism to children, as well as to our foreign neighbors.

2. Last spring while in Washington, my report followed New York, Ohio and South Dakota. I pointed out that there is quite a difference between New York's hundreds of Chapters and our four in Wyoming. I reported finishing marking the Oregon Trail and giving State's quota to the three projects. I presented two silver spoons, given to Memorial Hall by Grace Raymond Hebard and her sister, which were accepted by the President General.

The Conference expressed great pleasure with the War Records book and tendered a vote of thanks to Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard for her earnest work in compiling it. Miss Nora B. Kinsley has assisted Doctor Hebard very materially in the preparation of the war records.

One of the important questions asked at the Conference was, "Shall we have a Vice President General?" It was voted that we might try for one. Accordingly Mrs. Frank W. Mondell was unanimously elected as a candidate for Vice President General.

America's Creed has been placed in schools of Cheyenne. All of the Chapters will follow this action of the Cheyenne Chapter.

The annual dues were made fifty cents (50 cents), and officers were to be elected biennially. Term of office two years with one reelection.

Chapter memberships were: Sheridan Chapter, 49; Cheyenne, 77; Casper, 32; Newcastle, 12; Laramie, 30; total, 200.

The State Officers are: Mrs. B. B. Brooks, Regent, Casper, Wyo.; Mrs. Mawrice Groshon, Vice Regent, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Mrs. E. P. Bacon, Recording Secretary, Casper, Wyo.; Mrs. Effie R. Dodds, Treasurer, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Mrs. C. B. Goodwin, Auditor, Sheridan, Wyo.; Mrs. Willis M. Spear, Registrar, Sheridan, Wyo.; Mrs. B. C. Bellamy, Historian, Laramie, Wyo.; Mrs. A. E. Holliday, Librarian, Laramie, Wyo.; Mrs. Wm. Kocher, Corresponding Secretary, Casper, Wyo.

BETH C. BELLAMY,
State Historian.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10256. BARNES.—Wanted inf. concerning the wives of James Barnes and his father Brimsley Barnes of N. C. who both fought in the Rev under Gen. Marion.—A. B.

10257. BARKER.—Brooke Barker b Prince William Co., Va. 1793 was in Capt. Thomas Fristoe's Co., 45th (Peyton's) Regt. of Va. Mil. July, 1813, also Capt. Henry William's Co. same Regt. July, 1814 enlisting at Dumfries, Va. He m first Margaret — second Elizabeth Chappell in Bullitt Co., Ky. July 11, 1840. Ancestors of Brooke Barker and Elizabeth Chappell desired, also Rev ser in these lines.—E. S. F.

10258. HALE.—Wanted date of b of Reuben Hale who enlisted in Rev at Hartland, Conn., serving with Capt. Kimberly's Regt of Conn. troops in 1777.—A. S. A.

10259. LEWIS.—Wanted gen of Capt (?) Wm. Lewis and w of Hagerstown, Md. He was b in Wales. A supposedly correct list of his ch is Harry, Wm., John, Jacob, Keziah, Lana, Samuel and Daniel. Did he have Rev rec?

(a) GIBBS.—Wanted maiden n of w of Sheldon Gibbs of Fairhaventown, Rutland, Co., Vt. removed to Litchfield, Conn. Also n of w of his s Wareham Gibbs and all dates connected with this family.—A. MACKAY G.

10260. MCCOY.—Wanted any data of Joseph McCoy who served from Sussex Co., N. J.

(a) WINANS.—Wanted any data of Wm., Peter or Philip Winans who served from Somerset Co., N. J.—L. C. B.

10261. LEWIS.—Wanted n of County in which James Lewis, sol. enlisted. This James Lewis gave land on which to build a Methodist Church in Chester Co., N. Y. and his s was one of the Charter Trustees of the Church. Gilbert Lewis was Master Mason of Trinity Lodge No. 10 April, 1815.—N. T. P.

10262. PHILIPS-PHILIPSE.—Wanted gen of Eli and Jemima Philips whose s Oregon Hazard Philips was b Sept. 27, 1844 in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa. and m Eliza Jane McDowell. Wanted also any Rev rec in these lines.—L. P. S.

10263. KINCAID.—John Kincaid m 1769 and served thru Rev as quartermaster he was given some land for his services. Can anyone give certified proof of this service?—R. S.

10264. ROBINSON.—John Robinson came to New Charles Parish, York Co., Va. from Cleasby, Eng. 1660 m Elizabeth Topper had s Anthony and several others. Wanted n of his other sons and maiden n of their wives.—E. H. H.

10265. HULL.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Hull b 1755 m Bathena Norton or Denton. Moved to Va. abt the close of the Rev. He was s of Nathaniel Hull Jr. b in Fairfield, Conn. 1726 m 1754 Abigail dau of Timothy and Margery Platt. Their were desc of George Hull who arrived from Eng. 1629. Settled in Fairfield, Conn. 1636 d there 1659.—B. C.

10266. CHRISMAN.—Wanted Rev rec in any of the following lines Jacob Chrisman m Mary Barbary Hite, their s Jacob b Aug. 9, 1770 m

Elizabeth b Jan. 12, 1772 dau of John and Elizabeth Ozias.

(a) PRICE.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Wm. Price prob of Md. f of Irons Price b Aug. 14, 1878.—L. C. H.

10267. PAYNE.—Wanted parentage, names of bros and sis and dates of Jeremiah Payne b in Va. m — McCoy. Lived and d nr Salem, Ind.—Z. W.

10268. CARTER-AUSTIN.—Benjamin Carter and w Phoebe Austin lived in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y. between 1790 and 1807. In 1807 they were living in Denmark. Lewis Co., N. Y. It is thought they both came from Conn. Wanted parentage of both and there f Rev rec.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted Rev rec of Isaac Lovell White and his f who were living in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y. at the time of the 1807 Census. Thought to have come originally from N. H.—G. C. L.

10269. HOPKINS.—Samuel Hopkins of Va. possibly Mecklenburg Co. was an officer in Rev. Later founded Hopkinsville, Ky. Want n of w and dates of birth of m and d also proof of ser. S Moses b in Ky. What other ch?

(a) TSEHORN (SEHORN).—Swann. Lydia Katherine Tsehorn of S. C. had four bros, John, Jim, Robt. and Nicholas, famous Indian fighters. Also sis Malinda and possibly others. M John Swann and lived in Tenn. Owned plantation on French Broad river and another near Knoxville. Want n of her parents. Did her f serve in Rev?

(b) PARKER-SHEFFIELD.—Aaron Parker, b abt 1734 d age 97, m Elizabeth Sheffield and lived near Stone Mt., Ga. He was related to Col. Wm. Parker who commanded a Regt. in the Rev. Wanted proof of ser and date of m.

(c) MOTLEY-HAYNES.—James Motley b in Va. abt 1787 m Nancy Haynes abt 1790, d abt 1835. Want parents of each and Rev ser if any. Their dau Sarah, b 1821 in Ga. m Dennis Sheffield Hopkins of Clark Co., Ga.

(d) MILLER.—Wm. Miller, a Rev sol was prob of S. C. His s Wm. and Isaac b Fairfield Dist., S. C. Wanted n of w and dates of b, d, and m, also proof of ser.

(e) SWANN.—John Swann of S. C. fought in Rev prob under Sumpter, m Lydia Katherine Tsehorn lived after m in Tenn., d abt 1819, ch John, James, Nicholas, Robt, Reube, Mahala m Rencar, Susan, Isaac Miller. Wanted proof of service and dates b and m.—S. M. F.

10270. BRADLEY.—Stephen Bradley b 1642 d June 6, 1702 m 1683 Mary dau of Wm. Leete of Gilford, Conn. Was this Wm. Leete the 7th Gov. of Conn.?

(a) Wanted Rev rec of f of Timothy Bradley b 1735 at Madison, Conn. and of his w Ellen Shipman.

(b) SMITH.—John Bradley b 1781 m Bessie dau of Timothy Smith of Clinton, Conn. Did Timothy Smith have Rev rec?

(c) HOLMES.—Frederick Bradley s of John m Lucy dau of Thomas Holmes and Mehitabel Buel of Old Killingworth, Conn. Did Thomas Holmes have Rev rec?—H. M. F.

10271. STONEBREAKER-REED.—Wanted parentage of Peter Stonebreaker b 1803 in Pa. who m at Hartwick Otsego, N. Y. abt 1827 Juliet Reed b at Hartwick. Wanted also gen of Seth Reed and his w Mollie Buel parents of Juliet.—G. F. S.

10272. FOWLER.—Wanted parentage of George Fowler who m Sarah dau of Col. George Woods of Bedford, Pa. Their ch were John b Oct. 4, 1805 George b Aug. 1, 1807, James b Feb. 15, 1810, Priscilla b Apr. 21, 1812 m Robt. Laughry, Alex. b Aug. 19, 1820, Mary b Apr. 20, 1822 m James Dennison, Andrew Jackson b Feb. 13, 1824, Wm. Armar b Feb. 12, 1826. George Fowler served in War of 1812 enlisted with Capt. John Bird of Bedford Co. Light-horsemen. Gen. Brown commander-in-chief until he fell, then under Gen. Scott. Did George Fowler's f have Rev rec.

(a) NELSON.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Nelson who m — Waddell, she was the granddaughter of Thomas Nelson Jr. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.—A.P.F.A.

10273. GUILD.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Guild b at Wrentham, Mass. Apr. 21, 1734, d West Winfield, N. Y. July 18, 1816, m May 29, 1760 at Greenfield, Mass. Ruth Nims b Mar. 7, 1744 d Aug. 14, 1805. Their ch were Samuel, Joel, Elija, Olive, Oliver, and Sybil.—G. W. D.

10274. STIRMAN.—Wanted gen w's maiden n and Rev rec of f of Capt. James H. Stirman of the War of 1812. His f came from Eng. and settled near James river and m Elizabeth L. Dowell.—H. T. C.

10275. HILDRETH-HICKMAN.—Wanted Hildreth and Hickman gens. & any Rev rec in either fam. Silas Hildreth m Eliz. — and their s David b Oct. 2, 1806 m May 21, 1832 Jane Ann b Mar. 13, 1810, dau of Andrew & Sarah Hickman. Ch of David & Jane Ann Hildreth were Richard b Oct. 29, 1833; Mary b Jan. 16, 1836; David b Oct. 23, 1840; Jane Ann b Jan. 9, 1842; David Bergen Rittenhouse b Aug. 22, 1843; Sarah Jane b Mar. 29, 1847; Eliz. b Dec. 16, 1850. These ch were all born in N. J. David Hildreth was owner of a sailing vessel that sailed out of Egg Harbor.—M. P. J.

10276. EARL.—Wanted date of m of Commodore Caleb Earl to Tabitha Franklin, also his Rev. rec. Also date of b of their s Samuel who d May 22, 1819 at Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa. while fighting an epidemic of smallpox.—M. L. R.

10277. SITTON.—Wm. Bules Sitton had s Joseph b Oct. 9, 1745, & his s John b Oct. 9, 1767 had s Thomas Sitton b Nov. 13, 1786 prob in Tenn. who m Nancy Boze of Lincoln Co., Mo. Their s Wm. d May 9, 1865, m Dec. 27, 1820, Polly Ingram b Jan. 20, 1809 d Oct. 30, 1877. Wanted gen. data & Rev ser on these lines.—M. A. M.

10278. MARSHALL-HADEN.—John Marshall of Montg. Co., Ky. one of the 1st set. of Warren Co., Mo. m Poley Haden Feb. 1791. Wanted ances. of both & Rev ser, if any. Their ch were Alexander b Nov., 1791, Betsey, Francis, Sary, Goodwin, Poley, Unity b Dec. 9, 1803 m Nathaniel Hart, Jr. Mar. 6, 1723; & John. Ch of his 2nd m to Poley French were Ibbey, Evelina, Nancy, Wiley & Humphrey b Nov. 13, 1821.

(a) CATON-SPARKS.—Wanted gen. of Jesse Caton b Apr. 20, 1762 & of his w Esther Sparks b Mar. 20, 1770 whom he m Jan. 25, 1787. They set nr. Marthasville, Warren Co., Mo. in 1811. Said to have come from Ky. in one of the parties led by Daniel Boone. Esther Sparks was a sis. of Henry Bryan's w.

(b) McCUTCHEM.—Wanted parentage of John G. McCutchen who m Rebekah Caton Apr. 7, 1825, in Warren Co., Mo. Did his f have Rev. rec.?

(c) BARNETT.—Wanted ances of Solomon Barnett b 1793 prob in N. Car. & his w Margaret Hourigan b 1797, prob in Marion Co., Ky. Was she a dau of Patrick Hourigan who ser in Capt. Long's Co. of Rifle Corps, 1779, Va.?

(d) ROWLAND.—Wanted gen of Eliz. Rowland b 1808, who m Geo. Washington McQuitty abt. 1824. Wanted also gen. of Mary Crump who m Andrew McQuitty, prior to 1800, prob in Pa. or Ky.—M. H. B.

10279. BLAIR.—Wanted gen and all data of John Blair of Boston, Mass. who fought at Bunker Hill. He named his youngest s after Gen. Warren who fell in that battle.—G. B.

10280. RAMSEY.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of John (?) Ramsey, who lived between Hagers-town and Frederick, Md. m Priscila, dau of John Smith of Eng. Their ch were Hester, m Loudin Mullin; Barbara m Judge Wilson moved to Ohio and later to Iowa; dau m — McDill; George, Amos Smith, Joseph who moved to Cal. and others.—G. D.

10281. SHELTON.—Wanted gen and military ser with proof of Wm. Shelton who m Patience, removed from King and Queen Co., Va. to that part of Albemarle Co. which is now Fluvanna Co.

(a) SHEPPARD.—Wanted gen of Christopher Sheppard and maiden n of his w. His will was proved in Albemarle Co., Va. in 1784. His s Augustine m Sarah dau of Wm. Shelton.

(b) MILLS.—Wanted parentage of Lucy Mills who m Joseph Twyman.

(c) DANIEL.—Wanted gen of Mary Daniel who m Sir Edward Walker and settled in what is now Caroline Co., Va.—R. B.

10282. MARVIN.—Wanted n of f of Maria Marvin b Apr. 8, 1793, d Dec. 9, 1831. m Pardon Bowen and lived in Scipio, N. Y.—G. S. C.

10283. PRESTON.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Preston b 1753 d in Fayette Co., Pa. 1828. Also maiden n of his w Mary. Is he a s of Col. Wm. Preston who d in Va. 1783?—E. P. C.

10284. REA.—Wanted Rev rec of ances of Esther Rea, dau of Alexander, who m Michael Moore 1768 lived in Sussex Co., N. J. and later in Northumberland Co., Pa. where she d 1830.

(a) EFLIN.—Wanted gen of Isaac Eflin who m Margaret, dau of Alexander and Margaret Albertson Moore, in Northumberland Co., Pa. and later removed to Ill. and then to Mahaska Co., Iowa.—C. S.

10285. CLARK-JACK.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Clark Cumberland Co., Pa. and also of his w Margaret Jane Jack, Cumberland Co., Pa. They lived in Bourbon Co., Ky. Their ch were Wm., James, Margaret, Frances, Eliza. Is there Rev rec in these lines.—F. A. P.

10286. WEST.—Wanted parentage of Hannah West said to have been from S. C. who m Abram Peebles b 1787, d 1824. They lived in Ky. and had several ch. She d in Richland Co., N. Y. abt 1849.—S. E. T.

10287. WALWORTH.—Wanted proof that Charles Walworth who lived in Canaan, N. H. before and after the Rev was a Capt. in the War.—M. LEC.

10288. TURNER.—Wanted all dates and maiden n of w of Hezekiah Turner and of his s George Robert, whose s George Robert Turner b Nov. 30, 1820, d Jan. 1905 m Apr., 1847 Mary Frances Kelly b Apr. 14, 1827, d 1902. The family resided in or near Harrisonburg. Rockingham Co., Va.—J. T. McQ.

10289. TRUESDELL.—Wanted name of f of Richard Truesdell, also place and d of his birth. The Truesdell's originally came from Boston and Cambridge, Mass. Richard Truesdell at Warner's Patent Land, N. Y. age 90 yrs. He m first Lydia Linsley of Brandford, Conn. Feb. 20, 1723. He m his second w Lucy Wheaton abt 1750. Ch Johanna b 1725 m Levi Rogers, Mary b 1727, Lydia b 1729, Ebenezer b 1731, Jonathan b Dec. 25, 1733 at Brandford, Conn., m at Mansfield, Conn. Jerusha Hutchins, Nov. 14, 1765; James b 1736 m Rachel Wheaton; Samuel b 1739, Lucy, Justin.—H. F. P.

10290. MOSLEY-VAN VOORHIS.—Wanted gen of Jonathan Ogden Mosley and his w Gertrude Van Voorhis who lived in East Hadden, Conn. in the latter half of 18th century. Their dau Phoebe Ann Ogden Mosley m Jacob Bo-

gardus b 1785, d 1868. Jonathan Mosley said to have served in Congress for 16 yrs d at the home of his s Wm. in Saginaw, Mich. Did he have Rev rec?

(a) BUCKMINSTER.—Was Rev. Joseph Buckminster b 1720 d 1792 Chaplain in Col. Webb's Regt., Capt. Bostwick Co. at the time of Washington's crossing the Del. or was it his s? —B. B. B.

10291. FELTON.—Is James Felton shown in "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors" as sol from New Salem, Mass., the same James Felton who was baptized in Old Salem, Mass. Oct. 8, 1738? If so, is there Rev rec for his f David who was baptized Feb. 21, 1713?

(a) MILLARD.—Wanted parentage of Susanna Millard b Mar., 1764 m at Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. June, 1788 to Joshua Vincent Rev sol formerly of R. I. or Conn.

(b) WILLIAMS.—Samuel Williams b Stonington, Conn. 1734 moved to Hartland, Vt. prior to Rev, has he Rev rec? He was the s of Samuel and grandson of Ebenezer Williams of Stonington. Did his s James have Rev rec? —C. F. P.

10292. ROUNDS.—Wanted Rev rec of f and parentage of Sarah Rounds who m Robert Slemmons. Please give all names and dates.

(a) MORRIS.—Wanted parentage and Rev rec of f of Maurice Morris of Va. also maiden n of his w.

(b) Wanted any information of Ellis family, especially the Rev rec of John Ellis f of James. —C. L. M.

10293. SCOTT.—Wanted Christian name and Rev rec of — Scott f of James who lived in Marlboro, Ulster Co., N. Y.

(a) GAGE.—Wanted gen of Polly Gage of Methuen, Mass. who m Joshua Buswell, Apr. 12, 1797.—D. D.

10294. WOODWORD.—Wanted n of w and ch and any other data of Joshua Woodward private in Lt. Col. J. Olney's Co. Israel Angell's Regt b in Smithfield, R. I. enlisted in Smithfield, 1776.—R. N. T.

10295. VAN VLACK.—Wanted ances back to the immigr., of Abram Van Vlack b Feb. 2, 1755 at Fishkill, N. Y. d Nov. 19, 1836 at La Grange., Dutchess Co., N. Y. m Margaret — b 1757 d Apr. 8, 1839. Was her n Scouten? Their ch Abraham, b 1777 m Catherin Weever; Henry b 1779, John A. b 1781 m first Elizabeth Gidley and second Maria James, widow; Martin b 1783, Andrew b 1785 m Catherine Jewell; Jacob b 1787, Isaac b 1789, Maria b 1791, Wm. 1793, Cornelius b 1795, Betsey b 1798.

(a) HALL-WETHERBEE.—Capt. Ephraim Wetherbee b Stow, Mass. d Nov. 7, 1745 Boston, Mass. also lived in Lunenburg, Mass. and was one of the Founders of Charlestown, N. H. He m first at Stow, Apr. 20, 1721 Elizabeth

Hall who d June 17, 1732 at Lunenburg. Their ch were Ruth b Feb. 28, 1722, m Joseph Wood; Ephraim, Paul b 1726 m Hannah Pierce; Mary b Jan. 6, 1729, m Ephraim Kimball; Betsey b May 15, 1732. Wanted ances of Elizabeth Hall. —E. N. C.

10296. TANDY.—The Historical Commission of S. C. shows that Private Achilles Tandy was paid July 5, 1785 and again Oct. 29, 1785 for ser rendered as sol during the Rev. War Dept rec refer to a Lt. Achilles Tandy and on a monument in Balto. is the name of Capt. Achilles Tandy. Wanted date and place of birth of Achilles Tandy and his gen.—S. E. B.

10297. NEVERS.—Wanted ances of Joseph Nevers who had sons Bryling, John and Altheus. Bryling b 1801 lived in Rockingham, Vt. Charlestown and Claremont, N. H. John lived in Northfield, Mass. Joseph Nevers had a bro who lived in Northfield, Mass. known as the Esq. and Gen. Any information concerning these will be greatly appreciated.

(a) ADAMS.—Deacon Thomas Adams captured by French and Indians Apr. 20, 1757 near Charlestown, N. H. taken to Canada, and exchanged next Nov. d on his way home at Quebec of Small Pox. His s Daniel was the f of Lucretia who m Bryling Nevers. Would like any information concernig this fam.—L. E. N.

10298. HYDE.—Wm. W. Hyde came to Iowa abt 7 yrs ago from Clayville, N. Y. His f was Eleazer from Norwich, Conn. and his f was Capt. Mathew Hyde. Was he a Capt. in the Rev? give proof. Wanted also his dates and n of his w.—E. H. W.

10299. MERRIT.—Ebenezer Merrit of Port Chester, N. Y. m Aug. 17, 1723 at Sing Sing, near Ossining, Synthia Willis. She had a bro Caleb. Joseph and Caleb Willis enlisted 1777 at Brookfield, Conn. Can this be Caleb, bro of Cynthia Willis. Both fams were Methodists. Wanted any information concerning ances of Cynthia Willis.—S. H. N.

10300. PERRY-TUCKER.—Wanted gen of Zebedee Perry of Norway, Me. and also of his w Judith Tucker. Wanted also ances of Oliver Perry of War of 1812 and n of his w and ch. —F. B.

10301. CURRY.—Wanted gen of Elsie Curry whose family was connected with the early pioneer life of Cincinnati, Ohio. She m Apollos Kinsley. Wanted also Apollos Kinsley's gen. He was active in the early pioneer life of Ind., was commissioned Major in the Ind. State Mil. in 1835 and d in Shelbyville, Ind.—N. B. K.

10302. HENDRICKS.—Wanted parentage of Martha Hendricks who m first — Duke and had s Charles who moved to Leesville, Fla. and Thomas who was killed in the Mex. War. Martha Hendricks m second Samuel Stanley. She

d in Columbia, S. C. abt 1818. She had a bro Dr. Robt. Hendricks who m Polly Daniels from S. C. in 1795 and sis Sarah who m Robt. Grey.

(a) STANLEY.—Wanted gen of Samuel Stanley who settled in Va. abt 1740 in Hanover Co., St. Paul's Parish 1782. M first Miss Peasley and had six dau. M second Martha Hendricks, and had ch Robt., Wm., Byrd and Martha.—L. M.

10303. PITTS-WELDON-POWELL-ANDERSON-PINKETHMAM-SHIELDS-EATON-FORDBOOKER. — Correspondence desired with desc of any of these fams of Amelia Co., Va.—A. L. B.

10304. LEWIS.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of John Lewis who m Viney Ward. His ch lived in Burke Co., Ga. Wanted proof of his ser and whether he fought from N. C. or Ga.—M. G. R.

10305. MARSHALL.—Wanted place and date of m of James Marshall and Elizabeth Reynolds. James Marshall Sr. was b in 1730 and his f Nathaniel was b 1710.—J. M. H.

10306. MOFFIT.—Wanted maiden n of w of Wm. Moffit, sol in Capt. Patrick Hays' Co., 9th Bat., Lancaster Co. Mil. commanded by Col. John Rogers.—M. E. L.

10307. NELSON-LOUGHHEAD.—Wanted Rev rec and parentage with dates of Samuel Nelson and also of his w Rebekah Loughhead whom he m in 1768 in York Co., Pa. Their dau Jane b 1770 d 1828 m James Buchanan.

(a) COCHRAN.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of John Cochran who immig. from the north of Ireland abt 1750 settled near Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa. m — Baird. Their dau Eleanor b 1761 d 1812 m Joseph Duncan. Wanted also Rev Rec of Joseph Duncan Sr. who immig. from Co. Antrim, Ireland in 1742 located in Cumberland Co., Pa. and m Elizabeth dau of John Wallace in 1742.

(b) ROWAN.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of f of Jane Rowan b 1740 d 1814 m John Buchanan and lived in York Co., Pa.—E. J. D.

10308. CRAWFORD.—Wanted maiden n of w of Col. John Crawford of Pa. and place of residence and burial.

(a) STEWART.—Wanted parentage of Mathew Stewart. He came from Scotland or Eng. and settled in Mechenburg Co., N. C. Wanted also maiden n of his w Elizabeth. Did he or his s John render Rev ser.—E. S. B.

10309. CRUTE-CRUIT.—Wanted gen and Rev data of parents of Henry Crute who m first Priscilla Henderson. Wanted her ances. He m second Miss Hart and lived near Russellville, Brown Co., Ohio. Ch of Henry and Priscilla

Crute were Jefferson, Wilson, John, Henderson b 1820, Amanda, and Sarah.

(a) TUCKER.—Wanted parentage of Jesse Tucker, Rev sol, and of his w Nancy Lane whom he m 1781. Their ch were Permelia, Claudius Lucius, Presto, Granville, Sinclair and two dau.

(b) RUFFNER.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Amanuel Ruffner b 1758 d 1848 m first Magdeline b 1757, m second Elizabeth Groves b 1779. Family rec show he served in Rev, as teamster from Va.—G. C. A.

10310. NORRIS.—Robert Norris b abt 1725 lived at Long Cane, Abbeville Co., S. C. M first Rebekah Wench, and second Rachael dau of Wm. and Agnes Long Calhoun. Wanted Rev rec with dates of b, d and m of Rebekah. Many of the early settlers of Long Cane belonging to the Norris family were massacred prior to the Rev. Is Robt. Norris of the Norris family of Md.

(a) DOUDLE.—Wanted Rev rec of Robt. Doudle, name of his w and dates of their b, d, and m. I think both are from S. C.—U. C. R.

10311. STUART.—Wanted gen of Charles Stuart who m Philadelphia Simpson and had a s James who m Parthenia Thaxton in Bridgeport, Ky abt 1842. This f came from Va. Is there Rev ser in this line?—C. S. R.

10312. HALL.—Wanted dates of b and m and names of w and ch of Lyman Hall, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.—E. H. H.

10313. FORD.—Wanted gen data of the fam of Jacob Ford from Morristown, N. J. He had powder mills in Rev and furnished powder for the army and his house was used for headquarters for Gen. Washington. His s Jacob b 1772 d in Charleston, S. C. 1834. Had s Frederick Adams Ford of Va. Wanted names of wives and dates of Jacob Sr. and Jr. and Rev rec of Jacob Sr.—M. F. S.

10314. FELTON.—Wanted names and dates of the first Felton who came to America and where he settled.—G. E. F.

10315. PORTER.—Wanted parentage of David R. Porter, Gov. of Pa. 1839-45. He was b in Pa. 1788 and d 1867. Wanted also n of w and ch of Moses Porter, "Rev officer," distinguished at Fort George. He was b at Danvers, Mass. in 1788 and d at Cambridge, Mass. 1822.—M. L. C.

10316. LOUD.—Wanted parentage of Rufus Woodbury Loud and of his w Jane Scammon.—A. M.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

The Wichita Chapter (Wichita, Kan.) was organized December 16, 1916. That a study course in United States history might be pursued to advantage, and because there was already a strong and rapidly growing Chapter in the city, the membership was limited to twenty-five. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of this Chapter has been its recognition of the American Indian Institute as a logical interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was only by chance that at the very beginning of its Chapter life Mrs. W. C. Roe, one of the trustees of the school, presented her work to the members.

Mrs. Roe's application was filed at once and as member of the Wichita Chapter, she made her first appearance in Washington in 1917. Again in 1919 she focused attention upon the school by offering a prize of \$50 for the best essay on "The 20th Century Patriot—an Indian." At last, in April, 1921, the 30th Continental Congress crowned her efforts with success by placing the school upon the accredited list and pledging its help in behalf of the American Indian. Already as a result many scholarships have been received and State conventions are asking Mrs. Roe to speak.

The Wichita Chapter will always be glad to answer questions about the institute. It is in close personal touch with the leaders and student body and will account for any funds received for the school. Yearly since our organization we have given \$150 to the work.

This, however, has not interfered with the regular Chapter routine. For the first two years a broad outline of American History of the earlier period was covered. Last year Revolutionary cities were studied. The winter of 1921-22 will find the members busy with "Early Religions of America and Women Prominent in Early History of America." At each meeting the letter from the President General in the current issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is read. Thrift programs are squeezed in and a call for workers or money for the welfare of women and children is never neglected.

Our war service record is open for inspection in all its departments and we have kept an accurate record of the work in our Historian's book.

Considering the size of our Chapter, the work accomplished has been very creditable and we are not lacking in interest to make our future useful and a credit to the National Society.

IRMA D. WHITNEY,
Regent.

Alice Whitman Chapter (Lewiston, Idaho) entered an attractive float in the Rose Carnival Parade during the past summer. Built entirely from the two wild flowers, the blue Lupin and white Yarrow, with "1776" in red roses, the effect was artistic. A Colonial Sedan in the blue Lupin, curtained with chintz, enclosed the chauffeur, behind which two figures, the gentleman beside a garden chair, the lady in old silk gown seated beside her spinning wheel.

The need of patriotic education was demonstrated by a spectator remarking, as the float passed, "1776! Why did they not number all the cars?"

(Mrs. J. E.) DAISY T. BABB,
Regent.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, N. Y.). Our active membership is ninety-two. Monthly meetings of the Chapter and of the Executive Committee have been held except during August. We have revised the Constitution and By-laws to conform to those of the State Conference and of the National Society. We have advanced our dues twenty-five per cent. Our annual meeting will be held the third Thursday of May.

The anniversary of the founding of the Republic by the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers was observed. Likewise the adoption of the Constitution.

On the Chapter's twenty-seventh anniversary, forty-seven members responded to roll-call, each giving a few words of greeting. Miss Betts, delegate to the Saratoga conference, and the Regent, Mrs. Kelley, gave their reports.

The present Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Barr, read an original poem entitled "For Liberty."

On Armistice Day representatives of ten local women's societies gave brief reports of what their organizations were doing in Americanization work.

Our honored State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Nash, in her visit to us December 8th in an inspiring address, put us in touch with the work and aims of the National Society.

At the annual luncheon February 22nd, the Father of his Country received a generous measure of attention. The speakers were the Chaplain, Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock, Rev. J. Woodman Babbitt, Rev. David M. Hunter and Rev. J. Marshall Chew.

On March 4th, National Day, Mrs. Russell Kohl gave an entertaining talk on "What America should mean to me and what I should mean to America." In April a study of feathered neighbors of the air, through the medium of lantern slides, was made.

The day when Mrs. John W. Crowell, delegate to the 30th Continental Congress and the Regent, Mrs. William H. Kelley, brought in such fine reports of the activities of the National Society through the fifty-one States represented in the organization, was possibly the fullest in enlightenment and enthusiasm.

The Treasurer reported: Receipts, \$369.35; Disbursements, \$367.25; Contributions, Fourth of July observance by Patriotic Societies, \$5; Dues Knox Headquarters' Association, \$5; D. A. R. Room, St. Luke's Hospital, \$25; High school honor student in American history, 5; Pilgrim Day observance December 21st, \$5. Quota—four special funds endorsed by National Society, \$45. State Utility Fund, \$23.50.

The Chapter owns a \$100 Liberty Bond. We held a luncheon and cake sale which netted \$50. A sale of poppies netted \$43.60 for the French Orphans' Relief Fund.

A copy of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is on file at the City Library.

The Secretary prepared a brief record of the work done by the Chapter in the Red Cross and Canteen activities, and of the service given by the sons of members, which will be published in "Newburgh in the World War."

(Miss) IDA C. LeROY
Recording Secretary.

Cumberland Valley Chapter (Ida Grove, Iowa) has held ten regular meetings besides Regent's day, which was observed as a winter picnic, having a one o'clock luncheon and study of the Lineage books and preparing of supplemental papers. At this meeting our organizing Regent presented us with a frame for our Charter.

Our By-laws were revised to conform to

those of the National Society. Our study this year has been of the women of Colonial and Revolutionary times, and has been very interesting.

Armistice Day was observed by having two young ladies who had just returned from the battle fields of France and Belgium describe these and tell the Chapter of the cemeteries and conditions in these countries. We assisted the American Legion in their Armistice Day celebration and bazaar. The Pilgrim Tercentenary was duly observed by a special program. The American's Creed is used in our opening exercises.

The Regent and Magazine Chairman offered to the pupil in the city school who has the highest grades in American History, a gold and a silver medal. These medals were given for securing 75 per cent. or more of our members as subscribers to our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

We have given 200 copies of the American's Creed for distribution in the schools of the county, and placed three copies of the American Constitution in public buildings. Our pledge, which was made last spring at the conference of \$50, was paid to the International College at Springfield, Mass. We made our third payment of \$25 of our foundership pledge to Tomassee. We gave \$10 towards buying a carload of corn, which Ida County is sending to European sufferers.

Also \$15 to our local American Legion Post. Two hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty cents was collected from "Poppy Day" in Ida County through our Chapter and sent to the American and French Children's League. Our budget is 100 per cent., as is also our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscription, having 34 subscribers. We have the honor of having the State Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Laura Lynch, chosen from our members. By her untiring efforts she has nearly doubled the number of subscribers in the state since last year.

Our Chapter assisted in the observance of Memorial Day.

We sent fifty pounds of home-made candy to the Federal Hospital at Knoxville on St. Valentine's Day, and received most appreciative letters from Mrs. Gebhardt and the boys there.

Our membership the past year was 38 and since January 1st we have added four new members, and have four more applications in Washington. Our entrance fees have been raised to \$10.

In the fall we planned and carried out a surprise on our organizing and retiring Regent and presented her with an ancestral shield as

a slight token of our appreciation of her work for our Chapter.

MRS. BERTHA B. FINCH,
Regent.

Patterson Chapter (Westfield, N. Y.) has spent a pleasant and profitable year. Patriotic education has been the keynote of the work of the Chapter. In furtherance of this, at one meeting, Mrs. Grace Sippi read "The Immigrants," by Percy MacKaye.

For many years Patterson Chapter has given a prize to the Westfield high school student writing the best essay on an historical subject. This year an additional prize was given to the students of the Ripley high school.

At the beginning of the year, the Regent, Mrs. Ben Boulton, assisted by the Vice Regent, Mrs. John Jones, delightfully entertained Patterson Chapter in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Nash, of Albany. Mrs. Nash gave a fine talk on Americanization and the activities of the State and National organizations. Our former State Regent, Miss Broadhead, of Jamestown, also spoke, emphasizing Mrs. Nash's remarks.

The Chapter has paid the sixty cents per capita to the four great enterprises presented by Mrs. Nash. We have further contributed to the American Library Association, the Near East fund, the memorial for the Schuyler Mansion in Albany, the Tomassee School in South Carolina and the Martha Berry School in Georgia.

A dark blue silk banner, lettered in gold, was presented by the Chapter to the John W. Rogers Post of the American Legion.

As the members have shown a splendid spirit of coöperation, Patterson Chapter is looking forward with enthusiasm to the opportunities of service to be offered during the coming year.

CORA E. HOUSE,
Historian.

Hollywood Chapter (Hollywood, Calif.), organized in 1910, has a limited membership of one hundred. Many of our members have been transferred from eastern chapters, so the diversity of our interests affords us inspiration along many lines of D. A. R. endeavor. The year just ended, under the able leadership of Mrs. Eunice J. Eastman, has been one of achievement. Interesting programs, presented by able speakers, have been given at our monthly meetings, while our October picnic, Christmas party and June musicale were noteworthy social affairs.

For several years the Chapter has contributed two scholarships to Berea College, Kentucky, and an additional part of our Americanization work has consisted in helping the school at Avenue 19, with clothing, money and other necessities.

Over two hundred dollars was raised at a card party given at the home of our Vice Regent, Mrs. J. F. Kent. This sum was contributed to work being done for disabled veterans of the World War. As a further token of our interest in the returned soldiers, a post banner was presented to Hollywood Post, No. 43, of the American Legion.

(MRS. THOS. F.) NELLIE F. COOKE,
Historian.

Triangle Chapter (North East, Pa.). Have had a profitable year. Aside from our regular meeting we have had some pleasant social affairs. Have added 16 new members, making a total of 59. On July 21, 1921, a lawn party was given at the home of the Regent, Mrs. George E. Pierce. The spacious grounds presented a beautiful scene. The Italian band, several of whom were students of the night school, rendered excellent music during the evening. Ice cream and cake was served and cakes were on sale. The proceeds which were in the neighborhood of \$100, were given to the night school for the education of the foreigners, along the lines of Americanization.

We also gave a fine concert which added about \$15 to the treasury. Report of work accomplished for the year: Immigrant Manual fund, \$12.50; markers for soldiers' graves, \$2.50; Tomassee School Scholarship, 5; National Tuberculosis Association, \$5; Americanization Night School, \$120; Lineage books and histories for library, \$21. Total, \$166.

(MRS. GEO. A.) CARRIE E. WATT,
Historian.

Bonny Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tenn.) has had an interesting year, as professors from the University of Tennessee gave addresses on the important questions of the day. The slogan for the year was "Patriotic Education" or education of the "Mountain Child" which was launched with a "Tag Day" on September 25, 1920. The sum of \$1360 was realized for the completion of a beautiful D.A.R. Hall at Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn., to be used as a dormitory for 120 boys. This building is to cost \$50,000 and \$25,000 of this is to be the gift of the Tennessee Daughters, \$185 was given by various members for patriotic education. \$100 was appropriated for repairs to the D.A.R. cottage at Devil's Fork, Unicoi County. The April report showed that over \$1825 has been collected to date. In May a rummage sale was held, realizing the sum of \$201, to be used in our mountain work, placing the amount at over \$2,000. Bonny Kate was 100 per cent. on the Americanization pamphlet, Guernsey scholarship, Plymouth Assessment and Paris Museum. The Chapter has contributed to the Traveler's Aid and

Hunter settlement, also to the \$100 scholarship at University of Tennessee known as the Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes scholarship.

Bonny Kate has started libraries in two mountain schools, the Regent having collected and packed a box of 125 books, for Oliver Springs, and 120 for Devil's Fork.

Bonny Kate felt highly honored when her former Regent Miss Mary B. Temple was elected State Regent in 1920, and reelected in 1921. On July 30, 1920, Miss Temple was asked to present the flag to the super-dread-naught *Tennessee* at Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Chapter feels proud to have one of its members Mrs. W. M. Goodman elected State President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and also to have another D.A.R. State officer in Mrs. R. J. Yearwood, State Secretary.

Three members of Bonny Kate have been active officers of the Y.W.C.A. During the year the Chapter felt distinctly honored by a visit from our President General, Mrs. George M. Minor and Mrs. Buel. A luncheon at the Cherokee Country Club, a dinner at the Farragut Hotel and a drive to the historic spots in the city completed their short stay. Eighteen new members have been admitted during the year.

King's Mountain day, the anniversary of Bonny Kate's Charter, and Constitution day were fittingly observed. Flag Day was celebrated with an excellent program. General and Mrs. L. D. Tyson, the latter a member of Bonny Kate Chapter, have given to the City, a park of 21 acres, in memory of their son Lieutenant Charles McGhee Tyson, who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is taken by a number of the members, and has proven both interesting and of great help genealogically.

During the summer it was found necessary to continue our work to complete the amount for our D.A.R. Hall at L.M.U. and a campaign was conducted, in which Miss Temple our State Regent solicited over \$2,534, a wonderful record which with contributions from the other members of Bonny Kate, and \$1300 previously reported gives the Chapter \$5,234 for this splendid work. A \$50 scholarship was given to Tusculum College at Greenville, Tennessee.

Our Historian turned in 26 questionnaires representing the number of sons and husbands engaged in the World War. The Chapter's Flag recorded only one Silver Star.

(MRS. BENJ. B.) ALICE SMITH CATES,
Regent.

St. Anthony Falls Chapter (Minneapolis, Minn.) organized in 1917, now has a membership of sixty, forty of whom are active mem-

bers and two Life Members. Seven have been admitted during the year.

Our Chapter has the best record of any Chapter in the State for number of subscriptions sent in for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, in the past year.

One benefit movie was given during the year, and the proceeds added to the Americanization fund. Our Americanization committee has been especially active, classes of foreign women are taught regularly and parties are given for them.

St. Anthony Falls Chapter has done much work for the disabled soldiers in hospitals here. We furnish entertainers two days every week, and give dances in the hospitals for the boys able to indulge in that pleasure. For the past few months our time during meetings has been given over to cutting and sewing cotton and silk rags, which the soldiers weave into rugs and portieres.

The biggest thing accomplished by our Chapter this year was the placing of two bronze tablets on the beautiful bridge across the Mississippi river at Third Avenue, which through the efforts of our special committee, enlisting the support of several well known men, and appearing before the City Council at different times; is now known by the name of St. Anthony Falls Bridge.

On Constitution Day, September 17, 1921, we unveiled the tablets with appropriate ceremonies, which included: a presentation speech by our Regent, Mrs. D. C. Bennett; acceptance on behalf of the City by Mayor George C. Leach; a history of the Chapter by Mrs. M. H. Coolidge, State Regent; Story of the Falls, by Mrs. James T. Morris, Vice President General and Chairman National Committee, Preservation of Historic Spots; unveiling by Mrs. George E. Tuttle, Chairman of Tablet Committee, and Mrs. H. A. Barnard, who, with the third member of the Committee, Mrs. B. W. Capen were born within hearing of the Falls. The ceremony was concluded by the scattering of flowers over the Falls by several little girls, daughters of Chapter members, in memory of pioneer women.

At the time the bridge was built, St. Anthony Falls Chapter planned to have it named for St. Anthony Falls and the ceremony on Constitution Day marked the fulfillment of that resolve.

The tablets are 13 by 99 inches in size and are erected at each end of the bridge. Following is the inscription:

1680 LOUIS HENNEPIN DISCOVERED AND NAMED
THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

1766—Jonathan Carver visited the Falls.

1819—First white woman looked upon the Falls.

1821-23—Government saw and grist mills built.

1848—First dam and saw mill built on east side of river.

1851—First flour mill on east side of river built.

1859—First flour mill on east side of river built.

1867—First apron built to avoid erosion.

1876—Government dike under river completed.

This tablet was erected by the St. Anthony Falls Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1921, at whose request the name St. Anthony Falls Bridge was adopted by the City Council.

The bridge is directly over St. Anthony Falls and the imposing outlines of its structure are visible to all travellers entering the city by rail and from many points along the river. There is no engineering record in the United States of so large a bridge as this built of concrete arches on a curved line.

(Mrs. E. J.) CLARISSA T. WALLACE,
Historian.

Thomas Wynne Chapter (Greenville, Texas). Our Public Schools and Literary Clubs have done splendid work along Civic improvements, Americanization, etc., having been until recently the baby Chapter of the state, we have been, through coöperation, able to accomplish the following:

In January, 1918, there were only two D.A.R. members in our town. Mrs. C. B. Jones was appointed Organizing Regent, and April 30, 1918, organized our Chapter, which was named for Thomas Wynne, her ancestor, with 15 charter members.

The first year Mrs. C. B. Jones served as Regent and the following was accomplished: Individual Bonds purchased by members \$5,000; Thrift Stamps \$1550; Red Cross Work 1620 hours; Canteen Workers 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 workers three earning R. C. Service pins. Quota to Tilloloy and Liberty Loan paid. Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. \$125; Devastated France \$5; Belgium Relief \$5; Polish victims \$5; Hospital in Neuilly \$5; Fatherless Children in France \$5; French War Orphans \$192, five having been adopted through work of Chapter; Storm sufferers two boxes of clothing (minimum value) \$821; Magazine Fund \$8.

The second year Mrs. Lee R. Hoover served as Regent and a Children of American Revolution was organized by our registrar, Miss Carr, with 25 members; Y.W.C.A. \$5; W.C.T.U. \$10; hospital for soldiers \$4; Y.M.C.A. \$25; Old Ladies Home \$30; Orphanage \$13, Sunday Dinner to orphanage; better schools campaign \$4.55; School Loan \$13; Denton Normal scholar-

ship \$10; Philippine scholarship \$5; Tomassee mountain school \$10; Elizabeth Guernsey scholarship quota \$1.25 Basket to convalescent \$5; to State Health Department for Home for Tubercular soldiers at Kerrville, Texas \$521. The State Regent in her report at the continental Congress emphasized this part of our work, giving us first place. One year DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to Public Library; 15 subscriptions to DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE which puts the magazine in the home of every member in the Chapter. Two framed copies of constitution, one in high school, one in Library \$8, Red Cross 100 per cent.

The By-laws of our constitution make succession ineligible for all officers except the registrar and Mrs. R. R. Neyland served as our third regent, and the Chapter reports 12 hours work for Armistice Day; one decorated car for Armistice Day, a report to State of Chapter heroes of World War with their service records and photos showing 14 direct descendants of Revolutionary ancestors. We are indebted to Owl Club (young boys) for a donation of \$50 to Armenian Relief. The following has been given: Southern Europe Relief \$60; Sunshine Relief \$3.50; Box to Eastern Relief \$70; Committee on Education of Foreign women \$6.50; City Forum \$3; Chinese Relief \$35; Korea \$3; Salvation Army \$5.50, Welfare Workers \$7; Y.M.C.A. \$10; Tubercular Tags \$8.50, work on same 24 hours; Selling French Orphan Poppies 12 hours; one constitution framed \$4.00 four others placed, total placed 5. Armenian Relief \$75; Denton Normal scholarship \$20; Philippine scholarship \$5; Charity, money \$75, food and clothing \$110; DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to Public Library \$1; D.A.R. subscriptions \$13.

The organizing regent Mrs. C. B. Jones, has served for the last two years as State Chaplain and has represented the Chapter at the Continental Congress each year since organization and at each State Conference we have two delegates.

All communications asked for by our National Society have been complied with and we are remembering our "fallen heroes" with the "palm leaves" as suggested by Society.

We have voted to place in the hands of every child above the third grade in the County the "American Creed" and "Salute to the Flag," and to run same in local picture theatre.

BESS WATERS,
Secretary.

Willard's Mountain Chapter (Greenwich, N.Y.). During the year nine meetings have been held. Our membership is now 47. Start-

ing from 17 Charter members in 1897, the total number is 71, 15 deceased.

The program has proved to be most interesting and has added valuable papers to the archives. County history by towns, ancestry records, three minute papers on special topics, Our Charter of Liberties, Parlor Bolsheviks, Japan and the Japanese Menace, the Genius of Theodore Roosevelt, the Block Mothers, Young America, the Hope of the World and roll-call quotations on such subjects as a Summer Experience, Anecdotes of the Revolution, the World War, the Martyred Presidents, American Patriots, Wit and Wisdom of Our Children, Current Events, Patriots of Today, "The Flag."

We all feel gratified at the success of the Tercentenary celebration, with the Stereopticon lecture on the Romantic History of the Mayflower Pilgrims, the cantata on the Landing of the Pilgrims, the Loan Exhibition and its estimated attendance of six hundred, to say nothing of the Americanization Fund resulting therefrom, which has enabled the Chapter to contribute to many worthy causes. The Chapter has contributed its quota to the State Utility Fund, the Manual, the Plymouth Fountain, the Painting of a Convoy, Mantle Ornaments for the Schuyler Mansion, has given to the Berry school, Tomasee and the International College; has twelve subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; holds membership in the State Historical Society, and the Washington County branch of the State Charities Aid.

Ten members attended the State Conference at Saratoga.

A report of the history of the Chapter since its beginning was sent to the State Historian. Five hundred copies of the Flag Code have been distributed. Graves of 52 soldiers were decorated with flags on Decoration Day; 256 War Records have been collected by and for the Town Historian. The prize for the best examination in U.S. History, offered to pupils of the eighth grade, will be presented to four this year. This list for 24 years now contains 42 names.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. B. F.) LOUISE BORIS SHARPE,
Recording Secretary.

Big Spring Chapter (Georgetown, Ky.). Meeting once a month in homes of members. As Kentucky's Woman, in Historical Program, we chose Rebecca Bryan Boone, who was admirably represented by Mrs. Bedel Parker of N. Y., formerly Miss Fannie Gaines of Georgetown, Ky.

For the incoming year our program will be Historic "Buildings and Sculptured Memorials."

Our big work was a beautiful Gray Granite Monument, in memory of McClelland and his men who defended the fort in 1776, 36 men and one woman whose name is on the monument, Polly Hawkins Craig.

Major Wilson delivered the original survey "made by Col. John Floyd, of the Big Spring and its branch July 9, 1774 and called the stream Royal Spring" Major Wilson quoted



MONUMENT ERECTED BY BIG SPRING CHAPTER,
GEORGETOWN, KY.

from a diary written by Thomas Hansen; "All the land here is like Paradise, so good and so beautiful."

For the mountain school we have chosen Hueyville, Floyd County, on account of easy access. Big Spring Chapter will give \$100 and other chapters will contribute. Daughters of the American Revolution of Lexington gave a Fourth of July picnic to celebrate Independence day. It was at the Bryan Station Spring where the Memorial Wall was placed 28 years ago by the Lexington Chapter, in honor of the women who went to this spring for water at the time of the siege and thereby saved the Fort from the attack of the Indians.

Mrs. JOHN A. HERRING.

Jemima Johnson Chapter (Paris, Ky.). On June 24, 1921, our Chapter unveiled a stone tablet to mark the site of what was known in early pioneer days as Martin's Fort.

The place is on the E. F. Clay farm three miles from Paris, the exact spot was located

through the research work of Mrs. Wade Whitley.

Mrs. Cassius Clay, Regent, opened the services by stating the purpose of the meeting, and introduced the speaker of the occasion, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, of Lexington, who has done such valuable research work in gathering together data concerning early Kentucky history. She gave interesting accounts of the lives and



STONE PLACED BY THE JEMIMA JOHNSON CHAPTER, PARIS, KY., TO MARK MARTIN'S FORT

characters of many of the pioneers who had an active part in the settlement of our beloved Commonwealth, Boone, Harrod, Hinkson, Townsend, Cooper and Martin being among the foremost. Mrs. Lafferty stated that this particular spot was the cradle of Bourbon County history. Martin's Fort built in 1779 was one of the most formidable on the frontier. It was destroyed by the British and Indians on June 24, 1780, its occupants taken prisoners and carried across the border into Canada.

The tablet was then unveiled by the two little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Brutus Clay, Mary and Ann, assisted by the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Talbott.

MISS E. E. GOMIS.

Cumberland County Chapter (Carlisle, Pa.) is in its twenty-seventh year. It was organized on May 9, 1895, chartered July 15, 1895, and at present has seventy-five members, with a waiting list for admission. Six meetings are held during the year, five in Carlisle and the June meeting is held either in Shippensburg or Newville, Pa., as there are members residing in both of these towns. At all of

our meetings the American's Creed is recited, historical papers are read, and this year the Chapter will study the Constitution and Americanization. Our Chapter was awake and busy during the World War; the assessment to the \$100,000 Liberty bond and for Tillotoy were fully met and every member of the Chapter was actively engaged in Red Cross work. We have contributed to the Immigrant's Manual fund, to the International College at Springfield, Mass., to the Pilgrim Memorial at Plymouth and to the French Memorial painting as well as having given regularly to the Hindman and Pine Mountain schools in Kentucky. The Chapter has sent ten valuable books to the Library at Memorial Continental Hall.

The graves of one hundred Revolutionary soldiers have been located, some have been marked and it is hoped, all may be marked. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is much appreciated for its valuable information and is read by all members of the Chapter.

A very delightful meeting was held in June, 1920 when we were honored by the presence of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, then our State Regent and now Vice President General, and four Regents from neighboring societies.

Our hope is to cherish and foster a patriotic spirit to uphold our flag, increase love of country as well as to assist in all the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. GEORGE H. STEWART,

Historian.

Robert Gray Chapter (Hoquiam, Wash.) opened the year's work with a luncheon held in honor of our National Vice President General, Mrs. Henry McCleary, who is an Honorary Member of the Chapter, and Mrs. William S. Walker of Seattle, our State Regent. About thirty members and guests being present. After the luncheon, the dignified chapter ritual was given and then Mrs. McCleary gave an inspiring talk upon the National Society and its scope. Following this, Mrs. Walker told of the duties of the Chapters to the State work and outlined, tentatively, some of the proposed measures that her administration wishes to carry through.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. W. Patton, who is also 1st State Vice Regent, presided and welcomed the two distinguished guests. Among the guests of the Chapter were Mrs. Jackson, a daughter of U. S. Congressman Fordnay, and Mrs. Bruen of Rainier Chapter, Seattle.

Robert Gray Chapter feels that this meeting with National and State officers will be an inspiration and help throughout the year.

(MRS. A. H.) IDA SOULE KUHN,

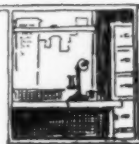
Corresponding Secretary.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE





NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, November 18, 1921



SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and confirmation of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Friday, November 18, 1921, at 10.05 A.M.

The meeting was opened with the Lord's Prayer by the members of the Board.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, the Corresponding Secretary General was requested to act as Secretary *pro tem*.

The following members responded to the roll call: *National Officers*: Mrs. Minor, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; *State Regents*, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Young, Miss Temple.

Mrs. Hunter moved that "Under Five Flags" Chapter, of Mobile, Alabama, which was automatically disbanded April 23, 1921, be reinstated as of that date. This was seconded by Miss Strider and Mrs. Hanger and carried.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 750 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for the admission of 750 applicants. Seconded by Mrs. Hunter and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 750 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the

following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Lucie Irby Chambers, Uniontown, Ala.; Mrs. Addie Kent Morton Johnson, Gray, Ga.; Mrs. Mary Jarrett White, Toccoa, Ga.; Mrs. Eva M. Hill, McPherson, Kan.; Miss Claribel Elizabeth Orton, Marietta, Minn.; Miss Fara Gladyce Maurer, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Mrs. Abbie Edna Roach Dawson, Grant City, Mo.; Mrs. Isabel Vernon Chase, Mountville, S. C.; Mrs. Aileen Hankinson Newsom, Williston, S. C.; Mrs. Emma L. Chenoweth, Yorktown, Va.; Mrs. Elizabeth Banks Fredeking, Hinton, W. Va.; Mrs. Eunice Proctor Perkins, Ravenswood, W. Va.; Mrs. Alcinda B. Jackson, Weston, W. Va.

The State Regent of Virginia requests a chapter be authorized at Norton, Virginia.

The State Regent of West Virginia requests that the Alexander Scott Withers Chapter of Weston be officially disbanded. (This request to disband came from the Chapter to the State Regent who has acceded to their request.)

The following Chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting:

"Gov. Jonathan Trumbull" of Lebanon, Conn.

"Bainbridge" of Bainbridge, Ga.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was approved as read.

The Treasurer General reported the loss to the National Society through death of 195 members. The Board stood in silent memory of these departed members. Mrs. Hunter reported also 51 resignations, and the request for reinstatement of 84 former members, and moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 84 members. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated.

After the reading of the minutes, on motion, the meeting adjourned at 10.45 A.M.

L. TYSON ELLIOTT,
Secretary, *pro tem*.

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